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ICE AND BERENGER.

FROM THE FRENCH.

, under the reign of Charles V. sur Wise, was born in a castle upon the the Seine, a short distance from St. Ger erenger de Presles, son of a brave gentle hed to the court of the king.

In the midst of the rejoicings on ac e truce, that the baptism of this infant rated, to whom the king, in remem the services of his father, appointed as John lord of Neuville, one of the most captains and knights of that brilliant nger was yet in the cradle when his fa

n had attained his twelfth year, the lady, having caused him to be instructed in rinciples of a military education, sent illustrious godfather, to commence his pursuivant, (a kind of apprenticeship, ich the pupil bore the lance and bas knights, learned to ride, and was instruct profession of arms.) On the morning of his departure, the youth entered the f his mother to receive her blessing. him recite the poem of Hugh of Faberic order of chivalry, and placed on his all chain, by which was suspended a one of his ancestors had brought from of the Jordan, and on which were en ese words, 'God, France, and Honor.' after having embraced her son, with tears, im to the care of an old servant, and as e turret of the castle to follow him with far as it was possible.

er did not arrive until the following day tle of Neuville. Its warlike appearance irst thing that fixed his attention. The walls, the marchecoulis, the wide fosse, drawbridge, the elevated keep, the bell apel which was ringing the Ave Maria, ment when the young pursuivant arrived, bjects, strangers to the peaceful environs excited in his mind astonishment ith awe, of which he retained the im when he appeared before the lord of

bleman embraced him, promised to treat on, and conducted him to the countess d him in the most affectionate manner. e Alice, her daughter, one year younger ger, and whose grace and beauty seemed d her age, was seated near her mother, ching her to work in tapestry.

next day the pupil of the count, was ini his new office, and soon after subjected duties of the military life, to which he d. The slightest fault was punished rity which often caused the tears of the Alice to flow; but Berenger consoled h the reflection that it was at the same the lord Neuville had obtained the great h he enjoyed. Military exercises did r occupy all the time of Berenger; he some hours every day to the study of ich he passionately loved, and in which De Rieux, great uncle of the countess, instructions.

ior had an irresistible passion for writing ainst the most distinguished personages urt. Like all the libellers of that time, much difficulty in keeping themselves the wicked abbe took the precaution of himself under the veil of an anonymous n order to be more secure, he caused his e copied by the young scholar, who per his malice, and who thought himself learning at the price of a compliance he did not suspect the danger, the rules of day, the eclogue, and the ballad. Beren the last kind of poetry only, and he soon with grace and facility, without perceiv the name of Alice glided into all his metimes even at the expense of the

stle of Neuville was built on the coast nded the river Oise. At the end of the the top of a small hill of which some ned the summit, a stream of pure water cade and meandered in a wood of ash [illegible] plain, that the Count usually set out for and hither in fine weather the Countess ughter repaired to await his return. Be e always the first that Alice perceived, ord of Neuville, had scarcely descried the the castle before Berenger informed him e was at the place of meeting.

bit of seeking and waiting at the same inspired them with a lively attachment to ain of ash trees before they suspected h they entertained for each other. The holar had been two years in the castle, seemed to contend who should love him en the Count determined to appoint him e.

nger was not fifteen, and yet no one with more skill a warhorse, or carried e grace the helmet, upon the bow of the r understood better how to put on armour, a cuirass, or close a visor. In several encounters, when he had accompanied master, he had displayed an intelligence ge beyond his age. There was no talk urt of Charles, but of the esquire of the euville. Esteemed by his illustrious pro beloved by his equals, secretly adored by ing Alice, the object of his timid vows, to enter upon life under the happiest Alas! so lovely a morning was only the r of a stormy day. After some time the ous satires overflowed the court and the their author in the midst of the dark ch was spread around him, escaped the t of those whom he abused with so much and cowardice.

Berenger, hitherto a stranger to the its passions, to its intrigues, was always ously, the instrument of the prior's ma

storical event of great importance furnished of Rieux with a new occasion for em his satirical pen, and he suffered it not to

uke of Berri had just failed through a foresight in a military expedition which skilfully planned. On this occasion the posed some verses in which the delay Duke had caused, to the execution of the ders, was interpreted in a manner the rious to the honour of the prince. Beren just copied the verses and had them , when the Count charged him with an message to the king. He set off imme Paris. His majesty was at Vincennes to return the same evening to the hotel where he then resided. Berenger waited ere; he fulfilled the object of his mission, orders to proceed to Fontainbleau where was then, and did not return to Neuville, had been absent a week. He had been ved at court; he brought back a satisfac er to the despatches with which he had rged. He went to see Alice after a se of eight days. One may judge with what s his heart was filled, with what ardour on his swift steed.

y he discovers, from the bank of the Oise, s of the castle; he distinguishes the trees of the fountain of Ashes, which last rays of the sun; he recognises the the brilliant reflection of its window of lass. Standing upon his stirrups, his towards the fountain, he thinks he sees, holds in reality the young Alice; she r handkerchief in the air. Berenger's longer runs, he bounds, and leaping over s and ravines, he bears in a moment the youth to the foot of the hill. Alice, fol the oldest of her women, rushes before in a voice stifled with tears, 'fly,' she cries, nger; you have much to fear if you enter !' It is impossible to paint the fright der which these words and the tears of rited in the mind of the unfortunate carcely had he strength to ask the cause dreadful evil which is announced to him. ignorant of it, but she has witnessed the her father; and fears the most melan ffects. Berenger recovers his spirits, his e reproaches him with nothing, and ho e it a duty to justify himself in the eyes enefactor. Alice presses him in vain to at least for some hours, but he refuses to r.

ng this painful debate, the day began to the cry of the bird of night was heard with the distant song of the returning The lady Bertha, who had accompanied minded her that the sound of the horn heard three times, and that the gates of e were about to be closed. Alice took the ards the park, and Berenger remounting his steed, crossed the drawbridge at the moment when it began to tremble.

No servant presented himself at the steps to take his horse, which he left in the court. He repaired to the hall of arms, where he found the Count who was talking with the prior of Rieux, and who received him with a terrible look.

Without permitting him to say a word, he showed him the satire in his own hand writing, which had fallen from his pocket while he was at the royal hotel Saint Pol. The Duke of Berri had transmitted it to the Lord of Neuville, leaving to him the punishment of the culprit. At the sight of this paper, of which he instantly discovered the crime and importance, the unfortunate youth grew pale, blushed, and turning his eyes filled with tears towards the prior, who sought to avoid them, he contented himself with protesting his innocence. Of what avail was a simple denial, opposed to written proofs!

The Count, after having addressed him with the most bitter reproaches, ordered him instantly to leave the castle for ever. Stricken down by this last blow, Berenger, fell at the feet of the prior, and pronounced only these words 'ah! Monsieur Prior.' He had the meanness to preserve a silence which his victim was too generous to break. It was in vain that the Countess, alarmed by the grief of her daughter, interceded for the young master of horse. The Count was inexorable.

The castle clock was striking twelve, and the moon in all her splendor, shed a sweet lustre over the country, when the youth recrossed the moat. Berenger, with despair, and death in his thoughts, paused a few steps from the fosse, and as he contemplated these walls from which he was banished, burning tears rolled from his eyes. He kept them fixed upon the window of the chamber, where the tender Alice had gone to pass a night of pain.

The sentinel who was walking on the inner parapet, perceived him and compelled him to depart. Uncertain of the part he was to act, Berenger wandered some time at random, and finally took the road to the castle of Presles, where he might find, near his good mother, the consolation of which his heart had so much need.

The emotion which he felt, on beholding once more, the spot where the years of his childhood had flitted away, on dreaming that he was going to embrace his mother after a separation of four years occupied his whole heart. He followed a path of the forest, which he remembered to have traversed, the first time that he rode on horseback. The path conducted him to the outer court, where he found a great number of peasants assembled. Their mournful and silent countenances at first excited only surprise; but he felt some uneasiness when he perceived the aged Raymond in tears, as he distributed alms to the crowd of poor, who surrounded him.

Berenger alighted from his horse and called him. Raymond recognised his young master, uttered a mournful cry and fell at his feet. The unfortunate young cavalier had lost his mother! She yielded after two days to a cruel disease, against which her youth contended for many years.

At this dreadful intelligence Berenger lost his senses. During eight days that this melancholy continued, the names of Alice, and of his mother, were the only words which he was heard to pronounce. The care bestowed upon him was not without success; his life at the moment when it was nearly extinguished was restored. As soon as he had recovered sufficient strength he repaired to the tomb of his mother. She reposed near her husband in the centre of the church, and at that sacred spot he passed the whole day in meditation and tears.

This duty fulfilled, Berenger committed to the chaplain of the castle the care of his estate. He directed him to endow, in his name, four of the most virtuous young women of the village, whose first children should take the name of Alice or Berenger, and prepared the second time to leave his paternal roof. The morning of his departure, he shut himself up in the chapel, where he wrote a letter to Alice, which he charged Raymond to carry to her, and to bring him the answer to Dijon, where he was going to pass some time at the court of Burgundy.

During a visit which the Duke of Burgundy had made to the Lord of Neuville, young Berenger [illegible]

Ideas of grandeur and ambition, were far from his mind; but he saw in glory the only means of again approaching Alice, and he hoped to find at the court of Philip some opportunity of distinguishing himself and attaining the honour of knighthood; it was in this hope that he directed his course to Dijon.

On the eighth day from his leaving the castle, he crossed a forest some leagues from Auxerre. The heat was excessive, his horse as well as himself required some repose. He dismounted, and throwing the bridle over his arm, he seated himself at the foot of a tree, abandoning himself to reflections, in which the remembrance of Alice was mingled with sweet hopes, his eyes gradually closed, and without change of object his thoughts were converted into dreams. He slept profoundly, until he was awakened by a clashing of swords.

The first impulse of the young squire, was to leap upon his horse, and hasten to the place, whence the noise proceeded. He found three men attacking a fourth, who was ready to fall under their blows. Berenger flew to his succour. His sudden appearance, and the vigor of his attack, alarmed the assailants, who dispersed and sought refuge in the depth of the forest. The knight to whom the youth had rendered this service, was the brave marshal De Loigny, who had been surprised in the neighborhood of his castle by some of the armed brigands with which France was then overrun. Berenger thought he ought to conceal his name, but the marshal required no less than that he should remain some days with him. This noble warrior having retired from the court, enjoyed in his honorable retreat, the happiness of private life to which his love of letters added a new charm.

His castle was the resort of the troubadours, and every day witnessed some new festival. These pleasures, in which Berenger at any other time, would have indulged with so much delight, could not alienate his thoughts from the remembrance of his disgrace, the loss of his mother, and the adored image of Alice.

This deep melancholy at so tender an age, made the marshal desirous of knowing the cause; and his entreaties became so pressing, and so affectionate, that Berenger was obliged to yield to them. He employed some concealment in his recital, that he might not place the prior of Rieux in an unfavorable light, but the marshal, was convinced of his innocence, and offered to conduct him to the court, to justify himself in the eyes of the prince. Berenger declined his offer, declaring to his illustrious protector that honour imposed silence on him, and on the morning of the fourth day from his arrival at Loigny, full of impatience to meet his faithful servant at Dijon, he took leave of the marshal who gave him, at parting, testimonies of the most lively affection. He arrived at Dijon; Raymond had been waiting there two days; he brought him a leaf of Alice's tablets, upon which the lovely girl had traced some words in haste:

'The anger of my father is still great,' said she, 'but he will not fail to be pleased in the glory which you will gain. Adieu.'

These two lines, which made no change in the destiny of Berenger, were to him a source of inexpressible joy, and revived his courage and his hope. He suspended to the chain which his mother had given him, and which he bore on his neck, this talisman of love.

He loaded Raymond with presents, and sent him back to the castle of Presles, with a billet in which he contented himself with writing these words:

'You shall never see or hear any thing unworthy of me.'

The next day he presented himself at the castle of the Duke of Burgundy, where he found that entrance was refused to simple esquires. After eight days, more mortified than fatigued with the journey which he had made to no purpose, as he was preparing to leave Dijon, he understood, that troops were levying to march against the Duke of Guilders, and he immediately joined, as a volunteer, the army which the king commanded in person. The campaign was not so long, as it was bloody. Berenger covered himself with glory, and many brilliant deeds of arms would have gained for him honorable distinctions had not the presence of the Duke of Berri obliged him to conceal his name.

The Duke of Guilders finished the war by doing homage to the king of France, and Berenger resolved to appear at the public games, which were about to be celebrated.

These games, recently instituted on a new plan by Clemence Isaure, engaged the attention of the whole nation, and the names of the victors were proclaimed throughout France.

As Berenger excelled in the *Chant Royal*, he wrote a poem on the happy auspices of the new reign, which he sent to the assembly. It was superior to those of Cartel and Jean de Fontaine, the most famous poets of the time, and accordingly the prize was unanimously decreed to him. It was at the castle of Loigny, that he heard of his success, to which happiness the good marshal wished to put a finishing stroke, by making him a knight. Alice and this dignity! Berenger thought of no greater happiness upon earth.

The chapel of the castle was arranged for the august ceremony. Many of the marshal's companions in arms were invited to it, and came completely armed. After divine service, the chaplain having blessed the armour of the candidate, the marshal delivered to him the spurs, the mail, the cuirass, and gauntlet. Thus furnished, he girded him with his sword, saying:

'Berenger, I give you this sword and commit it to your hands, praying God to bestow on you such and so good a heart that you may be as brave a knight as was formerly your father of valorous memory.'

Then having given him the salute, and struck him three times on the neck with his sword, he added:

'In the name of God, of Saint Michael and Saint George, I make thee knight, be worthy, brave and loyal.'

The rest of the day was spent in festivities.

The young knight was too sensible of his newly acquired dignity, to delay doing honour to his illustrious patron. The festivals which were preparing at St. Denis, in honour of Louis II. king of Sicily, and cousin of Charles, offered him a brilliant opportunity. Tournaments were announced. The proudest of the nobility, both French and foreign were admitted. Berenger repaired thither and attracted notice, no less by his youth and gracefulness than the simplicity of his armour.

His shield, without any coat of arms, bore a simple cipher composed of the letters A. and B. which were entwined with a branch of ash. The tournament was to commence after the service which the king had celebrated in honour of the grand constable.

Berenger placed himself in the church so as to hear the funeral oration of Bertrand Duguesclin, which was pronounced by the bishop of Auxerre. We may judge of his surprise and his pleasure, on perceiving Alice, the charming Alice at the foot of the Queen's throne, with her eyes fixed on his shield. Placing himself opposite to her, he raised his visor which he had kept half closed. Alice recognised him, and all that the human heart contains of tender emotion, was at once shown in her angelic form.

On the following day, Berenger, who had enrolled his name in the list of combatants, presented himself first at the place of the tournament, the most brilliant which had been seen for a century.

All the court was present, and by a chance which a lover alone can appreciate, Alice had been chosen by the queen to crown the victor. Who but Berenger could obtain such a reward!

Four times he entered the lists, and four times his triumph was proclaimed. The king wished to be acquainted with this brave youth, and was not less surprised than pleased to learn that this was the same troubadour who composed the Chant Royal.

Berenger came to receive from the hands of the trembling Alice, the scarf which was decreed him: in putting it on his neck, she whispered these words:

'In three days—at eight in the evening—at the fountain of ash trees.'

The Duke of Berri, who witnessed the triumphs of Berenger, could not hear without emotion, a name, which recalled to his mind an injury; his position near the king whose displeasure he had incurred, and the little favor he enjoyed in the public opinion, did not permit him to pursue his revenge openly; but he concealed not his plans from D'Amauri, Lord of Beaume, and one of the most powerful noblemen of the court, to whom the king had partly promised the hand of Alice.

How long these three days appeared to Berenger! At last the third was closing; 'tis seven o'clock; the [illegible] and hope, to the banks of the Oise, where every step awakens in his mind some delightful recollection.

He stops a moment beneath the walls of the abbey of Maubuisson, at a short distance from the castle of Neuville, to await there the precise moment of meeting. Eight o'clock sounded from the abbey clock; he runs, he darts through the thick underwood with which the foot of the hill is covered; he arrives at the fountain of ashes. He quenches his thirst in its waters,—he kisses every tree where he finds his name carved by a dear hand;—he goes, returns, stops,—he trembles at the least rustling of the leaves. Some one approaches; 'tis she. Berenger is at the feet of Alice.

Her emotion takes away her strength; she trembles; he supports her; he presses her in his arms.

What a moment in life, or rather what life in a moment! After some moments of silence, of which no language can express the charm—Alice in a few words, informs her lover of the misfortune which threatened them!

'My father,' she said, 'to whom the king himself has made the demand, has promised my hand to the Lord of Beaume; but he is yet ignorant of a secret, which will again give you all his affection, —a secret which the prior on his death-bed has just revealed to my mother.'

'Your merits have made you known to the king: I will acknowledge, if necessary, before him, the love which I have for you, and he will not condemn me to the pain of disobeying him, for I give you my word, Berenger, my life shall only be devoted to you or to God.'

Such a promise, in the face of heaven, in a retreat which had been the mysterious witness of so many sighs and tears, between two young lovers united from their infancy,—such a promise was without doubt half fulfilled. But I hasten to the catastrophe of this fatal history.

Some days after the interview in the grove, Berenger, at the entreaty of Alice, and with the consent of her father, to whom the confession of the prior had been made known, went to throw himself at the feet of the king, whom he interested so strongly by the representation of his misfortunes and his love, that the monarch gave his formal consent to the marriage of Alice and Berenger, and promised the latter an honorable situation near his person. Armed with this precious writing, Berenger fears to lose a moment; it was eleven o'clock at night, his impatience would not allow him to wait for day; he flies back to Alice.

Already he discovers the lantern which beams at the summit of the castle tower. As he passed the foot of the hill of ashes, several assassins, completely armed, sprung from the midst of the coppice, and pierced him with many mortal wounds.

To the cries of the unfortunate youth, the nearest sentinel answered by a shout of alarm which roused all the castle. They hasten to the spot; Alice whom a mournful presentiment warned her misfortune, flies to the fountain; she finds there Berenger extended lifeless, pressing with his lips the scarf which had rewarded his exploits in the tournament.

The unfortunate Alice did not abandon herself to vain grief.

The day after this dreadful event, she retired to the abbey of Maubuisson; where she took the veil, and died in a few months.

Her last wish was regarded; her body was interred near that of Berenger, in the grove of the fountain of ashes, which was afterwards called the FOUNTAIN OF LOVE.

Pope Clement claimed the right of giving kingdoms, and reigning over kings. Don Sancho, son of Alphonso, king of Castile, having been proclaimed king of Egypt by this holy father, upon the occasion of a visit which he paid to him, asked the interpreter who accompanied him, what was the reason of those shouts of applause. "Sire," replied he, "the pope has created you king of Egypt." "We must not be ungrateful," replied the prince. "Go thou, and proclaim the holy father caliph of Bagdat." This, says Petrarch, who relates the anecdote, is what I call a pleasantry worthy of a king. They give to Don Sancho an ideal kingdom; he returns the favor with a chimerical pontificate.

"He is a good kind of man,"—I have often heard people say, and when I asked the reason, I have always found, they only called him *a good kind of man* because he distinguished himself in no way whatever; in other words, because he was a cypher. The man most certainly to be esteemed, is he who, neither by the endowments of genius, nor of fortune, stands in the way of any other.

The following lines, by Mary Chandler, present a beautiful summary of the leading arguments in favor of temperance; would that every poet had spoken upon the subject with an equal degree of truth.

Fatal effects of luxury and ease!
We drink our poison, and we eat disease,
Indulge our senses at our reason's cost,
Till sense is pain, and reason hurt or lost.
Not so, oh Temperance bland! when ruled by thee,
The brute's obedient, and the man is free.
Soft are his slumbers, balmy is his rest,
His veins not boiling from the midnight feast.
Touched by Aurora's rosy hand, he wakes
Peaceful and calm, and with the world partakes
The joyful dawnings of returning day,
For which their grateful thanks the whole creation pay;
All but the human brute! 'Tis he alone,
Whose works of darkness fly the rising sun.
'Tis to thy rules, oh Temperance! we owe
All pleasures, which from health and strength can flow,
Vigor of body, purity of mind,
Unclouded reason, sentiment refined,
Unmixed, untainted joys, without remorse,
The intemperate sinner's never failing curse.

From the Casket.

CANALS OF ANTIQUITY.

Large and extensive canals were formed by many of the ancient nations, some of which must have cost an enormous expenditure of money and labor. The Cuidians, a people of Caria, in Asia Minor, entertained the design of digging a channel through the isthmus, that connected their territory to the continent, but a prohibition from the oracle caused them to relinquish the undertaking. In Bœtia, at a very distant age, canals were dug for the purpose of drawing water from the lake Copais, that otherwise would have inundated the country. This lake, near the sea, terminated in three bays, which advanced to the foot of Mount Ptous, situated between the sea and the lake. From the bottom of each of these bays, canals were cut, traversing the mountains, some were a league in extent, and others much longer. To excavate and clear them, deep wells were sunk at stated distances on the mountains. Both the Greeks and Romans entertained the idea of making a canal across the isthmus of Corinth, which joins the Morea and Achaia, and in this manner form a navigable passage by the Ionian sea, into the Archipelago. Julius Cæsar, Nero, and several other Emperors, renewed the attempt in vain. After the death of Alexander the Great, Seleucus Nicanor endeavored to construct a canal between the Euxine and Caspine sea, and was unsuccessful. Drusus, under Augustus, made a canal which united the river Rhine, with the Issel, extending from the village of Iselvort, to Doesburg, in order that he might the more readily march his troops into Germany. It received the greater part of the waters of the right branch of the Rhine, and the Macse, being an interval of 23 miles. This is supposed to be that which begins at Leyden, passes Delft, continues to Maeseland, and joins the Macse near Sluys. The Emperor Claudius employed 30,000 men for twelve years, in digging a canal through a mountain, to draw the lake Fucinus into the river Lirus.

No country however, has produced a greater number of canals than Egypt, the birth place of this species of navigation. They extend twenty, thirty, and forty leagues, and formerly served to receive and distribute the waters of the Nile, they are now however, rapidly filling up. The principal is the grand canal, designed to unite the Nile, with the Red Sea. One hundred and twenty thousand men were employed, in the prosecution of this enterprise, which was afterwards abandoned by its projector. Diodorus Siculus, in adverting to this work, says, "a canal has been made to pass from the Gulf of Pelusium to the Red Sea, it was commenced by Necos, the son of Psammitichus, and afterwards continued by Darius, King of Persia, but was left imperfect in consequence of the counsel of some persons, who asserted that Egypt would be overflowed, because it was below the level of the Red Sea." It was afterwards finished by Ptolemy II. who constructed in a convenient part of the canal, a dam which opened to give a passage, and then immediately closed again. The entrance near Suez, still remains, and could with little difficulty be made navigable without sluices, as the difference of the level is not great. Baron de Tott remarks, that this part of the isthmus, affords land very well adapted for such excavations, through the small interval of twelve leagues, which separates the Arabian Gulf, from the branch of the Nile that approaches towards it, to empty into the Mediterranean at Trinch. Strabo adds to this account, that the great canal was 100 cubits wide, each being twenty-two inches, and that it would admit the passage of two galleys abreast, and was sufficiently deep to bear the largest vessels, extending the distance of thirty seven miles. Through this canal the valuable commodities of India, Persia, and the kingdoms on the coast of Africa, were brought to the Red Sea, conveyed to the Nile, and distributed by the Mediterranean to the continent of Europe. It did not however, prove as beneficial to commerce as was anticipated. The merchants objected to the delay caused by the inland navigation of the canal, and that of the Nile to Alexandria. They thought it more expeditious to unload at Berenice, near the coast of the Red Sea; and after three days journey, to send their merchandize directly to Alexandria. The canal was therefore not used long, and articles of trade were conveyed from Berenice to the Nile, by land.

The canal of Alexandria, cut from the Nile to that city, during the inundation of the river, receives its water at Latf, opposite the Fourah, having three bridges over it, built in a modern manner. Near the former place by the sea, was the entrance of the aqueduct, which conveyed water into the cisterns of the city. The mouth of this aqueduct is now closed up, but formerly when the rising of the river had elevated the water in the canal, to a certain height, the magistrates with great ceremony, destroyed the dam. When the cisterns were full, the dam being again built up, the canal emptied into the sea. By this mode of communication, merchandize was conveyed through all Egypt, the perils of the sea, and the dangerous parts of the Nile were thus avoided.

The people of Babylon constructed lakes and canals by digging drains from the river, which were made to prevent inundation. At the beginning of summer, when the snow on the mountains of Armenia thawed, the waters augmented, and ran into the Euphrates. To secure the city from accident, and avoid an overflowing of the country, two artificial canals were cut, which diverted these waters into the Tigris, before they reached the city. To provide a further security, very large banks were raised on both sides of the river, built of bricks, and cemented with bitumen, commencing at the heads of the canals, and extending some distance below the city. That these works might be carried on with facility, it was necessary the course of the Euphrates should be directed another way. To accomplish this design, a large lake was dug, forty miles square, and from thirty to seventy feet deep. Into this lake, the river was turned by a canal, until the intended operations were completed, when it was again transferred into its former channel. The lake was preserved to guard against the overflowing of the city through the gates, and the water thus collected, was let out in sluices at proper times to fertilize the neighboring provinces.

The Euphrates, according to Ptolomy, above Babylon, near a town in Mesopotamia, called Sipphania, divided into two branches, one running to Babylon, and the other to Seleucia, where it fell into the Tigris. This latter branch is said to have been artificial; and between the two, a canal was cut, from the Euphrates above Babylon, to the Tigris at Apamoea, sixty miles below Seleucia. From this canal which was called the Naarmalcha, the Emperors Trajan, and Severus, in their wars with the Parthians, dug another to the Tigris, near Coche on the west, and Etesiphon, on the east side of the river. At the distance of eight hundred furlongs from Babylon to the south, was an artificial stream, derived from a branch of the Euphrates, which passed through the city, and carried water to the lakes and marshes of Chaldea.

When Cyrus besieged Babylon, the city was filled with provisions sufficient for a siege of twenty years, and in order to lull suspicion, he gave out that he intended to reduce the place by famine. He however, caused a line of circumvallation to be drawn round the city, and a large ditch to be dug. The ditches on both sides being opened, the water of the river flowed into them, and the channel of the Euphrates became sufficiently dry, to permit the ingress of the Persian troops.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

Temperature of the Earth.

The temperature and fertility of the several portions of the earth, do not depend on their proximity to the equator, but are much under the influence of situation, soil, mountains, forests, lakes, seas, and particularly the direction of the winds. These causes are more numerous and powerful on the continent of America than in Europe, whose greater cultivation has mitigated their severity. Lisbon, Madeira and Rome are nearly in the same latitude with Philadelphia; Newfoundland, part of Nova Scotia, are on the same parallel as the north of France. The climate of the European countries mentioned, more rarely present the phenomena of rivers frozen so as to bear carriages heavily laden, nor are their plains covered with deep snow for so long a period. Labrador, the territory of the Esquimaux, and the vicinity of Hudson's Bay are not further north than the island of Great Britain, yet the earth is exempt from the intense cold that prevails in the former. Even those regions in America in the same latitude with the provinces of Asia, which have through the year a genial warmth, are yet visited with a brief winter. The torrid zone, where it might be supposed, no difference could obtain, is less parched with great heat, than the corresponding part of Africa. De Pauw thought the difference was equal to twelve degrees; and another authority, whose name we do not recollect, from thirty years observation, placed it at fifteen degrees in north latitude. Clavigero in his history of Mexico, denies this assumption, and asserts that while many countries in America are colder than others on the older continents, there are others much warmer. Agra, the capital of Mogul, in Asia, and the port of Loretto in California, are on the same parallel of latitude, but the heat of the oriental city is very much less than that of the American port. Hue in Cochin China, and Acapulco in South America, are equally remote from the equator, yet the former place is cool when compared with the latter. Our personal observation goes strongly to confirm the theory of De Pauw.

To account for this difference, it is said, the continent of America extends considerably further towards the north pole, than either Europe or Asia. These latter, have extensive seas on their north boundary, that continue open for some months in the year, and when they are frozen, the wind is less cold, than it would be passing over land in the same high latitudes. In America the land extends from the river St. Lawrence towards the pole, and spreads out largely in a western direction; a chain of large mountains covered with snow and ice passes through this territory. The wind in its transit over so large a space of frozen land, must become colder, and sensibly diminish the heat of the former climates. The wind blows over the old continents, between the tropics from east to west, until it reaches the coast of Africa; but before it can reach the American shore, it is divested of a portion of its elevated temperature, by the waters of the Atlantic ocean. It has then to encounter forests, rivers, marshes, and finally the Andes, so that the country beyond those mountains is not incommoded with extreme heat.

The southern part of the continent of America, and the seas that lay beyond it, are liable to a degree of cold not easily explained. In the year 1793, certain French navigators discovered in latitude 48° south, large islands of floating ice, and at 44° the cold was very unpleasant. Byron in latitude 50° 33' south, off the coast of Patagonia, found ice on the 15th of December, though it was midsummer in that part of the globe. Sir Joseph Banks and his companions disembarked on the island of Terra Del Fuego, latitude 50° south, being the 16th of January, when two of their attendants died by the extreme cold. On the 14th of the same month, the mountains were covered with snow. Captain Cook, while on his voyage to the South Pole, was astonished that an island not greater than seventy leagues in circumference, between the latitudes of 54° and 55°, should in the middle of summer be covered with snow some fathoms deep. He remarks that the very summits of the high mountains were encrusted with snow and ice; and the quantities which lay in the vallies, was scarcely to be credited, and that the coast at the bottom of the bays, was bounded by a wall of ice. The southern part of this continent gradually decreases in breadth as it stretches to the south; on the east and west it is washed by the Atlantic and Pacific oceans; from its termination, there extends an open sea, the bounds of which are not yet ascertained. The only wind that visits this part of America, after having traversed a large continent, is that from the north, and this must first be cooled by the snowy summits of the Andes. Great changes have, however, in the lapse of years taken place, and there is a probability that succeeding centuries will find our climate much ameliorated.

The changes that have taken place in regard to climate, are illustrated very clearly by the Abbe Man, in the sixth vol. of the Transactions of the Electoral Academy of Science at Manheim, whose observations are confirmed by other researches. In the European part of Scythia, in the Palus Mœtis, the winter according to Herodotus, formerly continued eight months in every year, with a severity scarcely tolerable, and even the summer was extremely cold. But between the 44th and the 50th degrees of north latitude nothing of this kind has been observed for some centuries. Cæsar, Virgil, Strabo, Pliny and other writers, bear testimony to the great cold which prevailed between Gaul and Euxine sea; the description suits at the present day better with the countries lying in a higher latitude.

The account given by these authors, of the climate of the middle part of Europe, can now only be true of Lapland, Siberia, and the regions of America north of the Hudson's bay. Two thousand years ago, the banks of the Danube and the Rhine were visited by an intensity of cold sufficient to freeze the seas and lakes, so that the Sarmatian and Scythian armies passed over on the ice. Diodorus Siculus, Pliny and several others, assert the same thing, in relation to the rivers and lakes of Pannonia, Germany, and Gaul. In a treatise supposed to be written by Plutarch, it is said, the Hermodon, a river of Scythia, froze even in summer, an event which, if it were to occur in the present century would be regarded as a deviation from the ordinary course of nature. Ovid declares, that the Euxine sea was frozen over, oxen, carriages, and various vehicles, crossing in safety, himself being among the passengers. Plutarch affirms that the pressure of this large mass of ice against the sides of ships frozen up in it, shattered them to pieces, and he cites a case of the kind that happened on the river Danube. Strabo and Virgil mention vessels of brass burst asunder by ice, and we are told by Ovid, that the people were obliged to cut their wine with axes, distributing it afterwards in solid pieces.

If these descriptions be compared with the existing condition of Hungary, Germany and France, it will be perceived that the present temperature has no resemblance to what it was two thousand years ago. Herodotus and Pliny, the elder, speak of the European part of Scythia, as having an atmosphere filled with snow and bogs, which prevented the view of the nearest object, and obscured the rays of the sun. Diodorus says, Celto of Scythia was covered with snow during the winter; and it was remarked by other ancient writers, that the snow on either side of the Danube, was sometimes seven ells deep. Ovid records the remarkable fact, that at Tomi, in latitude 44½ north, the snow remained on the ground two years without being thawed by either the rain or sun.

Diodorus, Tacitus and Ovid in their accounts of Gaul, Germany and Thrace, notice the great force of the winds in these countries, which raised stones and even men from the earth, carrying away roofs of houses, and tearing up trees by their roots. Many authorities agree in the observation, that the severity of cold, which in their time prevailed in these countries, would not permit the cultivation of the wine, the olive, or fruit trees without great difficulty, and that in cultivating them, it was necessary to cover them with dung or earth, to prevent the effect of the climate. Strabo and Tacitus inform us that the oxen in Scythia had no horns at all, or very small ones, a circumstance attributed by them to the severity of the climate. As an evidence of the great degree of cold, then prevalent in Ukraine, it is said, that it produced no asses, animals that cannot bear the heat; the horses also were smaller than in other regions. Pausanias states expressly that bears, and white swine, were common in Thrace, but they are now only seen far to the north, or within the polar circle. The inhabitants of Scythia in Europe, resided during the winter, under the earth, wrapping themselves up closely in skins to ward off the cold.

The reindeer, so valuable to the people of the north, exists only in an intensely cold climate. This animal is now found on the rocks of Spitzbergen, within ten degrees of the pole; the snows of Lapland furnish it with an agreeable abode favorable to the continuation of the species. It cannot now live, much less multiply, south of the Baltic, though Julius Cæsar describes the reindeer, elk, and wild bulls, as natives of the Hercynian forest, which then covered part of Germany and Poland.

Many of the northern countries were deemed uninhabitable; thus Herodotus remarks, that beyond Melanchlini, a Samatian people, there were large lakes and morasses; and it is a historical fact, that on the other side of the Cimmerian, Bosphorus, the Tanais, and the Scythian morasses, the cold was so great as to make the whole territory desolate. The lands to the north of the tribes on the banks of the Tanias and the Borysthenes were in the same situation; this river is on the same parallel of latitude as the north of England, Germany, the middle of Lithuania, and the centre of Russia. Strabo adds to his account of this country, that the north part of Britain had a very thin population, which he ascribes to the severe cold. No portion of this island lies above sixty degrees of north latitude, a parallel that must include Norway, nearly all Sweden, and very nigh half of Russia, regions regarded as impenetrable deserts in the time of the last cited author. Those countries which lay to the north of Hudson's bay, are a fair representation of the former condition of all that tract of land, which is beyond the 55th degree of north latitude. Compare the regions thus described by ancient authors, with their present situation, and great is the contrast; all are inhabited by a race of men who are continually advancing in refinement.

But similar changes have been produced further south, as the old historians, frequently speak of the dire effects of cold, in Greece, Italy and Asia Minor. The soil of these countries, and that of Chaldea, Palestine, Spain, and the northern frontier of Africa is stony, and parched with heat. In Spain a remarkable alteration has been wrought, formerly it was rich, fruitful, and replete with every kind of provisions, a character it does not now bear. The temperature of all lands from Spain to India, and from Mount Atlas to a remote point north, have constantly undergone a change from great moisture and cold, to a state of heat and dryness.

Columella remarks, that the Sabines and the Romans, in the preceding century, produced during the devastation of war, larger crops than were gathered in his time when there was peace. He supposes a variation in the atmosphere brought about in a long series of years, and quotes an old author as inferring the same thing from the fact, that districts which anciently would not bear olives, now brought forth abundant crops. The former was the result of the intense cold which prevailed in winter, which had become more moderate. These events remarked by so many different persons go to prove that a great change is effected in the relative temperature of all countries, by cultivation, and some indefined natural causes.

THE SONG OF THE WATER DRINKER.

BY DR. F. JOHNSON.

O! water for me! bright water for me,
And wine for the tremulous debauchee!
It cooleth the brow, it cooleth the brain,
And maketh the faint one strong again:
It comes o'er the sense like a breeze from the sea,
All freshness, like infant purity.
O! water, bright water, for me, for me,
Give wine, give wine, to the debauchee!

Fill to the brim! fill, fill to the brim!
Let the flowing crystal kiss the rim,
For my hand is steady, my eye is true,
For I, like the flowers, drink naught but dew.
O! water, bright water's a mine of wealth,
And the ores it yieldeth are vigor and health.
So water, pure water, for me, for me,
And wine for the tremulous debauchee!

Fill again to the brim, again to the brim,
For water strengtheneth life and limb!
To the days of the aged it addeth length,
To the might of the strong it addeth strength.
It freshens the heart, it brightens the sight,
'Tis like quaffing a goblet of morning light.
So water! I will drink naught but thee,
Thou parent of health and energy!

When o'er the hills, like a gladsome bride,
Morning wakes forth in her beauty's pride,
And, leading a band of laughing hours,
Brushes the dew from the nodding flowers—
O! cheerily then my voice is heard,
Mingling with that of the soaring bird,
Who flingeth abroad his matins loud,
As he freshens his wing in the cold gray cloud.

But when Evening has quitted her sheltering yew,
Drowsily flying and weaving anew
Her dusky meshes o'er land and sea—
How gently, O sleep, fall thy poppies on me!
For I drink water, pure, cold and bright,
And my dreams are of Heaven the livelong night,
So hurrah for thee, Water, hurrah, hurrah,
Thou art silver and gold, thou art riband and star,
Hurrah, for bright water, hurrah, hurrah!

WITHOUT A RIVAL.

BY THEODORE S. FAY.

'There was never anything so beautiful from the palette of a mere mortal!' exclaimed old Berto Linainlo.

'The boy has signed a contract with the father of mischief, for by no other means that I know could this be effected!' added Antonello.

'What delicacy—what brilliancy—what harmony of colouring!' observed Donato.

'I really am perplexed and confounded,' rejoined Berto. 'I begin to believe there is magic in it.'

'All the master spirits of Florence,' remarked a fair lady of high rank, who among the rest, had come to gaze upon the painting—'all the master spirits in Florence may hide their heads now.'

'Your art, signors,' added her companion to the surrounding artists, 'can produce nothing like that.'

'Did you say a boy; Giulietta?' demanded the lady.

'Ay, madam, and with a shape as seemly as my own; and that is something, I ween.'

'So young and handsome?'

'His face is as fair and unsullied as any on his own canvas—as fair—I had almost said as yours madam.'

'Nay, then, if he be so, it were worth a coronet to see him.'

'And have you never, is it possible, behold him?'

'Never, how should I: he has been away—abroad; he has just returned to Italy.'

'Ay, madam; but before he went, and since his return he has, I am almost afraid to say often crossed your path.'

'Mine, Giulietta! what do you mean?'

'Alas! madam, this young painter loves you; has long loved you with a kind of adoration which belongs only to enthusiasm, refinement, intellect and genius.'

'How you run on! you are a child, Giulietta—you jest.'

'No, madam.'

'And if you do not, what care I. This young man is audacious if he presumes to think of me before I have interchanged a word with him—before I know his character or listen to his voice.'

'Ah! but madam, you have listened to his voice. It was he who sung beneath your window last year, and who saved you in the path by the river from the ruffian Bandenlli. Despairing of your favour—for genius is ever modest—he withdrew from Florence and went abroad to foreign lands—beyond the Alps—I scarce know where. There his genius for painting drew all eyes, and he has carried his art so far, that no noble is richer and no painter more renowned. He has just returned. This is his first work here. The critics are in raptures, and his brother artists are dying of envy.'

'Well, I hope he has long ago forgotten me,' said the lady, with a passing blush. 'I remember the boy you speak of, a mere child; noble and prince-like, certainly, but a silly boy. I never supposed he had been bold enough to think of me; travel has doubtless cured him. It was an idle dream.'

'Ah! no, madam, Signor Dominica loves you yet, he sought me yesterday, and, to say the truth, induced me to persuade you here that he might learn your opinion of the production.'

'It is most beautiful, it is heavenly; but where found he a face so lovely—not on earth surely?'

'It is your portrait, madam, from memory, and he has really succeeded in—'

'Hush, Giulietta, your tongue has no bounds.'

'Look, madam, he has entered the hall at this moment.'

'Let us go, Giulietta instantly.'

'It is to late.'

'He bows to you, Giulietta, and with the prettiest blush. Yes, it is the stranger who has so mysteriously hovered near me—gained an interest in my heart, and then abandoned me.'

'How, madam?'

'What have I said! Ah! Giulietta, you have betrayed me: you have made me betray myself. He is coming this way too.'

'Yes, he approaches—he retreats—he will retire—you may never see him again.'

'Well, let him come, I will speak to him.'

At a sign from the maiden, the young man approached, with a deep obeisance and a colour that rose perceptibly at the unwonted honour of being thus publicly presented to the haughtiest and most beautiful of the Florentine nobility.

'Young painter,' said the lady, resuming her self-possession, and with a grace and sweetness that dazzled the eyes and the heart of that fervid worshipper, of beauty, 'your production, which attracts the attention of all Florence, has not escaped mine. It has afforded me unmingled pleasure.'

'I am too much honoured,' replied the artist in a low voice, 'when such eyes deign to dwell even for a moment upon the humble work of these hands.'

'No,' said the lady, raising her dark, soft eyes modestly to his, and then lowering them beneath his ardent gaze, 'you are wrong; genius like yours is humble only to itself. It sighs over what to all other minds is perfection; and even when it most triumphs, unconscious of its power, it most despairs.'

'Speak again!' said the youth. 'Years of toil, of despondency, of solitude and hopeless gloom are repaid by the sound of your voice. Oh! speak again.'

'You may claim from us of the present day, what will be certainly paid you by prosperity—the meed of praise. Report speaks of your having travelled.'

'I am but just returned from Flanders—'

'Where you have been studying the delightful art in which you so far excel all your contemporaries.'

'Did you mark that?' said Castagna, a Florentine artist, in an under tone to his companion.

'Silence,' said the other, 'let us hear the rest.'

'My time was devoted to study and one other occupation.'

'What was it?'

'Grief for the absence of one I loved.'

'Is it in the north that you have learned the matchless skill of the pencil?'

'I am the possessor of a secret.'

'A secret?'

'Ay; by which, more than by any skill of my own, I produce on the canvass the effects which please you.'

'By such a frank acknowledgment, you make us feel that you have something better than a skilful hand, a generous heart. You are every way fortunate. We have on this side of the Alps seen nothing so beautiful. In what way can I express my gratitude for the pleasure you have caused me, in matter more substantial than words?'

'You embolden me to give utterance to a wish which has long dwelt in my breast.'

'Speak it. I know you would ask nothing which I may not grant before you name it.'

'Yonder face,' said the painter, in a lower tone 'is the copy of one borne only in my memory, and till I approach the original, I deemed it not wholly unworthy. But now—I am in despair—my pencil is uninspired until I attain the triumph of my art by copying it anew from nature. I am a claimant for the honour of painting your portrait.'

A slight colour grew deeper at this request, and their eyes met. This lady opened her lips to utter a negative to a request couched in such bold language, but as she encountered the glance of this aspirant after immortality, she changed her mind, as women sometimes will, and said—

'Signor Dominica, I consent; you may take my portrait. Addio, signor.'

The artist bowed.

'At four to-morrow, at the palazza D——'

'Madam, I shall be punctual.'

And they parted.

Dominica had received from nature the gift of genius. The same partial providence which had invested him with inspiration, had bestowed upon him the form of Narcissus, and the heart of Leander. It sometimes happens that some beings appear among men recalling the golden days when the gods walked through the woods and mingled among the shepherds. The lady of his dreams was like himself, of half celestial mind and form. To this enthusiastic soul, this young creature had presented herself as the star of the evening. He watched and worshipped it as something not of the earth—above his reach—a light created to illumine other and distant spheres—thrice happy he, if like a sad wanderer o'er the deep, he might sometimes behold it, and utter to its kindling beams his unrequited, his unheard prayers. What was his emotion when certain tokens awoke in his bosom a hope, a dream, an instinct indefinable as the light which first heralds the morn, but more intoxicating than the breath which rises from the vallies and plains, when the grass, trees and flowers are moistened with evening dew.

He had cherished only two burning hopes—the one was fame, the other love. The first he had acquired. Europe began to murmur his name with applause, and it was already recorded where future generations might read; and now, as if fortune in a laughing mood had resolved to fill his goblet to the very brim—the wildest and most delicious vision of his fancy was about to be realized. He was going to stand before that young seraph, whose eyes had already said more than his tongue dared to utter, more than his heart dared to dream. He muttered to himself in a kind of blissful phrenzy—

'To-morrow—to-morrow—at length to-morrow—roll on, leaden hours—oh, when will it be to-morrow?'

—

'A secret!' cried the knot of artist, gathered together in conclave in the grand square by the old tower.

'I knew as much!' said Berto.

'I could have sworn it!' cried Anetello.

'To be sure!' exclaimed a third—'I always said it was a secret!'

'The lucky dog!' I, too, will visit Flanders!' cried Berto. 'I am only five-and-thirty—quite a boy!'

'And how my haughty mistress, who queens it so before the rest of us, how she softened in his favour!'

'He is a rare fellow, and rolls in gold.'

'She will marry him if he wishes—she is young, and untamed—and her own mistress withal.'

'Jupiter—what a lucky dog.'

'I swear,' said old Berto, 'I will go to Flanders too!'

—

It was night, and a very bright moon slowly ascending in the heaven, rendered everything as visible, only in more softened outlines, as in the day. The young lover had wandered forth in a secluded path by the river, which wound for nearly its whole course through thick groves. He was not, however long allowed to be alone. Castagna, the friend and guide of his infant years, joined him, and they walked together a long time, and conversed. At length Castagna said—

'Dominica, you know that I have ever cherished for you an affection all paternal. I have watched over your interests with fidelity and vigilance. I have been your best friend.'

'And so I esteem you, dear Castagna.'

'But what is friendship, Dominica? It is mutual confidence. It is an interchange of each other's thoughts and sympathies. If you have troubles, you communicate them. If you have pleasures, you divide them. Ah! I have a soul for friendship. Too well I know what it is. Too long I have sighed for a true and real return!'

'Am I not your friend, Castagna?'

'No!—oh, no!'

'No!—how—you jest!'

'You hold a secret from me, Dominica. Between friends there are no secrets.'

'But, Castagna, this is a part of my profession. To ask it of me is to ask my fame. You are yourself so good an artist, that you stand at the head of the art in Florence.'

'Not now—not since you have returned.'

'But I freely confess to all that, not skill alone but a remarkable mechanical discovery only, places me in the eminence which—how—you weep Castagna—'

'Did I?—why I believe there was a drop—I felt it rise to my lids. I did not know that it had left my lashes. I am old, and tender hearted—and sometimes I think that I am almost falling into my dotage. Yes, Dominica, I did shed a tear—not from disappointment at losing the secret—oh, no!—but at the fading away of a vision—a rainbow of the heart—a bright, deceitful, false—'

'My dear and good Castagna, what is it you would say?'

'Your friendship, my beloved and once trusted Dominica, I thought it mine. I pleased myself with the idea that you once loved me! Except yourself, there was no one on earth to whom my heart clung secretly. I have seen you a boy at my feet. I have watched your course to manhood with a father's solicitude and delight. I have not always, perhaps sufficiently discovered my feelings—but—'

'Yes, my dear Castagna, I know you have always loved me. You once saved my life at the risk of your own——'

'I did. I was determined not to remember that incident FIRST.'

'Moreover, when I was in want you furnished me gold.'

'That, too, I feared you had forgotten.'

'And, Castagna—perhaps, indeed, I feel convinced that I have not been right in concealing from you my inmost thoughts and knowledge. Yet in relating to you the secret which you desire, I am about to make a great sacrifice. You are now the first Florentine artist, after myself. Possessed of this secret you will be the first. Yet, on condition that you never reveal it, it shall be disclosed to you.'

'I solemnly swear it dearest Dominica.'

'Know then, that at Borges, I met a learned man, who taught me to despise water colours, and to paint——'

'Well!'

'In oil!'

'In oil?—I see. And you have told this to no one?'

'Not one human being this side the Alps has the slightest conception of it but we two. This paper contains the details. It will teach you all you desire. Now, have I not tested my friendship, Castagna?'

'Nobly, Dominica—most nobly—embrace me—and my thanks be—this—and this—and this!'

The moonbeams glanced from a glittering blade; its keen point, at each thrust, pierced deep to the heart.

There was a heavy splash in the river—the cloud sailed silently from before the moon—the breeze gently waved the tree tops—Castagna stood alone.

'At length!' cried he—'at length, then, I am the first in Florence. I am without a rival!'

—

This incident, which marked the introduction of oil-painting into Italy, is related on the authority of Lanzi.

NAPOLEON.

In the beginning of his consulate he often used to escape from the Tuilleries disguised in a big great coat and a large round hat, so that even the soldiers did not know him, and go early in the morning to General Sebastian's lodgings, awaken him, and walk arm in arm along the Boulevards. In one of these morning walks, Bonaparte wishing to make a handsome present to his beloved Josephine, stopped at a large store of precious curiosities. They found a chambermaid cleaning the store, went in and asked for the master of the house. The servant answered in a dry tone, that there was no master of the house; looking with a suspicious eye upon the two intruders, whom she thought might be a pair of rogues who had entered the store to early, truly with no favorable exterior, their boots and great coats covered with mud. She ran quickly into a bed-room where two young clerks slept, and awakened them in haste, whilst the two strangers looked upon each other and smiled.—One of the young men came hastily and half clothed from his room, and asked their pleasure. Bonaparte's eyes fell upon two large and beautiful transparent vases of an exquisite workmanship, whilst Sebastian spoke with the clerk, who sent immediately for the mistress of the store, when Bonaparte in his abrupt and peremptory manner, asked the price of these vases; the widow measured him from foot to head and said dryly, 'that their prices were beyond his reach.' 'That may be, madame,' said Bonaparte, irritated, but still in a moderate tone, 'but I think it would not cost you much to answer my question.' 'Ten thousand franks, sir,' answered the lady in a dry tone; 'Well, madame, is that your lowest fixed price?' 'Yes, sir, I have but one price, as every one of my customers knows.' 'Well, madame, I think I shall buy them; be so good as to place them aside, so that nobody else may take them.' 'But, sir,' said the astonished lady, 'how then? I shall say they are sold, but—but———' 'What *but*, madame?' said Bonaparte, growing warm. Sebastian gave him a hint, and said, 'Madame is right; she does not know us, and of course is not to be blamed for asking at least something by which she might be assured that we were in earnest.' He handed her at the same moment a bank note of one thousand franks.—The widow, still more astonished, received the note, turned and re-turned it, and handed it to a clerk, directing him in a whisper to go to a neighbor's and see if it was not a forged one, and then addressing herself to the two strangers, said, with the Parisian gracefulness so characteristic of all these female shop keepers—'Gentlemen, I ask your pardon; you appear to be fine and well bred gentlemen, but God knows since that Corsican has been at the head of our government, we are overrun with rogues and vagabonds, who have ever attempted to commit forgeries, (which is true,) and, therefore, I have sent to my neighbor's, who is an *agent de change*, (a broker) and who understands his business well.' 'But how then, madame, I thought Bonaparte was a good Frenchman,' said the consul, 'and although born in Corsica, that he has never ceased to be a Frenchman!' 'Yes, yes,' answered the merchant, smiling, 'he has been a good Frenchman, because he was too greatly interested to be otherwise.' Sebastian saw that Bonaparte began to grow warm, and interrupted the loquacious lady by asking her 'what she had to say of the first consul, if he had not crushed anarchy, re-established order, and put France in a flourishing state?' 'Yes, he has so well re-established order that we have now instead of laws, bayonets—instead of liberty, slavery, and a legion of miserable spies who denounce and arrest every one who dares to speak against him or his adherents,' &c.

This woman was of an exalted character, very handsome and bold, and astonished both by her vehemence and the facility with which she talked to them. Bonaparte could not resist in interrupting her in saying, 'but, madame, you forget yourself in touching these very delicate political matters, in which you cannot have the least concern, being obliged often to deal with the first consul's friends and adherents; and if we should belong to them, what then, madame? would you not fear to be arrested!' 'I fear to be arrested!' said she, laughing loud; 'you, gentlemen, could you denounce a poor widow who has five little children to provide for? No, certainly no, I have nothing to fear from you—you appear to be too honest and good, gentlemen, to wish to ruin a poor woman because she used with freedom the only gift of God, her tongue, which the usurper has left her.'

On leaving the store, Bonaparte told her he would send the money, and also for the two vases. In walking out they took a hackney coach, and stopped at a short distance from the Tuilleries, in the *rue de l' Eschelle*. Bonaparte, although not well treated by this spirited lady, was, nevertheless, the first who said he liked her frankness, but that she deserved some good lesson for the future. As soon as he arrived at the Tuilleries, he sent Gen. Lasnes with one of his carriages in search of the widow, with a polite invitation to come immediately with him to see the gentlemen who had bought the vases, as they wished to speak with her upon other purchases, and pay her what they owed. The unsuspecting lady seeing a gentleman clad in citizen's clothes, and an elegant, but plain coach, was soon ready to go, and off they went at full speed. On the road she inquired very anxiously after the names of these gentlemen—if he (Lasnes) was their friend, and many other questions, which Lasnes was expressly prohibited against answering.—But what was her perplexity when she alighted at the great staircase of the Tuilleries, and saw that she had to deal with one of the generals attached to the consul. She exclaimed at various intervals, 'Oh, mon dieu, mon dieu, what will become of me if these should denounce me to the consul.' Lasnes, who although a very rough soldier, was nevertheless humane, and of a good heart, assured her, as well as he could, that not the least harm was intended against her.

But what was her terror when the first consul's cabinet opened, and she recognised in him the stranger to whom she had spoken so freely. She was ready to faint, and fell upon her knees and wept bitterly, humbly asking pardon. Bonaparte himself was moved, helped her up, led her to a chair, and requested her to be quiet and composed. These kind words restored her spirits, and she was able to listen to the following friendly words: "Madame, you have been a little imprudent in speaking so freely of me to strangers; happily, for you, these words have not been heard by Fouche or one of his agents; you would not come off so easily. Let this be a warning to you for the future. Here is your money, and give this (20,000 franks) to your children, and say to them that if the mother is not my friend, I wish at least the children should be!" It was by such means that he made himself popular.—Compare him now with Louis Philip and his popularity.

Never be afraid to defend an absent friend, whose character is assaulted in your presence. Your fear will betray you to ridicule, the very thing you are aiming to avoid, when the courage you display in defending them, will create respect to yourself.

A moralist observes, "that at taverns, madness is sold by the bottle."

Silk Intelligence.

It is hoped and expected by many, that Congress is disposed at its present session to give some definite instructions to the Executive, to promote the culture of our domestic staple of silk.

Joseph T. Randolph, Esq. has addressed to us a Circular, with the following queries on the subject. They show that the matter is attracting the special attention of the Committee on Agriculture, and especially, we have no practical knowledge, no experience in the important branch, our only course is to lay them before our readers, from whom can probably come correct answers from the data in their possession.

WASHINGTON CITY
House of Representatives of the United States,
January, 1826.

Sir, I am directed by the Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the memorial of sundry citizens of Pennsylvania, on the means of extending the culture of the Mulberry and the Sugar-beet, to submit your speedy answer to the following interrogatories; and, also, to ask of you the favor to forward to the Committee any other valuable information upon the subject matter.

Yours respectfully,
JOHN. RANDOLPH.

1. Are you acquainted with the culture of the White Mulberry—Sugar-beet, or either of them?

2. What kind of soil, and what situation and exposure are the best for the production?

3. What is the Mulberry in the most reliable, taking into consideration the capability of enduring cold and frost, the quantity and quality of the foliage, and the labor of culture and gathering?

4. What is the best mode of cultivating the Mulberry; at what ages may it be stripped; and what is its value, expense, and profit per acre?

5. Which is the most valuable species of the silk worm; what the best mode and time for their propagation, the quantity, quality, value of and market for the cocoon?

6. Has your State Legislature proposed any, and if any, what encouragement to promote the culture of the Mulberry and Sugar-beet, or either of them?

7. What is the best variety, and the best mode, of cultivating the Sugar-beet, and what its value, cost and profit per acre?

8. What would be the necessary expense of erecting suitable works for the manufacture of sugar from the beet?

9. What the manufacture of sugar from the beet be more or less expensive than from the cane: would it be profitably conducted at present prices, or at what price could it be furnished?

We handed the interrogatories to a friend who has furnished the following article in reply.

Samuel C. Allinson, Esq.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1826.

Dear Sir—*Fulmus* have been written on the subject of Mr. Randolph's interrogatories, touching the Silk Culture, yes, and many more might and no doubt will be published, tending to diffuse a general knowledge of a branch of industry, for which the climate of the United States appears to be so particularly adapted. I need therefore not apologize to you for the brevity of the following answers, to the queries you have been pleased to put into my hands, nor do I presume, that an elaborate essay to reply, will be required of me. Strange legislative sake! what one you deem proper of them, and rest assured, that if they should aid *in the smallest degree* the promotion of the great object, for which they were framed, I shall feel the highest gratification, in having contributed my mite.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours very respectfully,
J. W. LEOPOLD.

1. I have for a number of years paid considerable attention to the mulberry tree, and to the silk worm, as the fostering care of the Federal and State Governments "the United States" will "at no distant period become one of the greatest silk growing countries in the world;" and I am satisfied, that of either, as at present, one of its most important staple productions, with that difference in its favor, that silk may be raised in *all* the States of the Union, whereas cotton can only be grown in those of the South—for it is an axiom, which has not yet been controverted, that "where wheat may be raised, the mulberry will flourish"—and yield as food its foliage to that industrious insect, which for the small care bestowed on it, during its short span of life, with the product of its increasedly prolific labors, in his hands. Other agenda might be drawn, such as its greater intrinsic value and durability, when manufactured into a valuable article of trade, and consequently increased facility in point of transportation, but the above must for the present suffice.

2. The mulberry flourishes best in a deep loam, *mulleinish*, or sandy loam; on a level—and better at the side of an airy hill, well sheltered to the North, than in low and damp situations.

3. Ample experiments made, have sufficiently demonstrated, that the Chinese broad leaved many stemmed mulberry or *Morus Multicaulis* is the species best adapted to cultivation in the Northern and Middle States, both on account of its large capacity and nutritious quality of its foliage, as on account of its size, rendering it more easily gathered, and of ease in the use of the stripper, and the task of gathering by far less laborious, than that of the leaves of any other. It also requires a greater labor of culture than the Italian White or Morus Alba, whilst its leaves are 9—10 times larger—and of course will maintain as many more insects than the former. Yet, with all of opinion, that in the Northern States the culture of the latter should not entirely be neglected—*intended* for silk purposes, namely—in the form of hedges, its rare capability of enduring cold and frost, "is not yet well ascertained—nor as standards having been well ascertained—nor as standards in any of the States bearing its use of the foliage for the silk worm out of view"—in point of being highly valuable, on account of its great durability, for posts, &c.—being equal to that of the Locust—and when well trained, not liable to be broken by the wind, or by storms, the mulberry never being affected by the sting and ravages of those insects, which are so destructive to the Locust.

4. The Morus Multicaulis can be multiplied in a most astonishing ratio even by seed—but by the planting of such pieces of the shrub—which in the rather than a tree constitutes being a single bush containing as they do both the germ of the stem and of the roots—so that they can be had down—in the ground—and will produce stems of many hundreds of which will twist more than 9 lbs. of leaves the ensuing season. The precise per acre has been variously estimated by different *practical* Silk Growers, at from 5 to 8 thousand dollars—may I neglect nothing of all expense—the result no doubt, as in all pursuits, depending on the superiority or inferiority of the cultivator, as applied to the culture of the tree, feeding of the worm, fixtures for their accommodation, and lastly for the formation of their cocoons—admittance or weaving of the silk—and the ultimate disposal of the same into sewings, &c. &c.

5. I would refer the Mammoth White, as from 150 to 200 cocoons—or 300 at most have been found sufficient to produce a pound of raw silk—such as the Sulphur, the Nankeen colored or the Yellow, it will require a much larger number. Should I have seen more than two first named better kinds equal to those in size of the Mammoth White, but this is seldom the case.

Providence has, as it were, singled out the United States as a silk growing country, for here the climate does not, as in those countries of Europe, which furnish the greatest supply of the article, require any artificial aid to call the worm into life—as in those countries has been the bane of spring decked the mulberry tree with a sufficiency of young leaves, that the insect leaves that fall, on which it was deposited by its mother, and remained dormant during that season, when the tree, on which it has to depend for sustenance is destitute of foliage. The period of feeding is from 4 to 6 weeks, at the end of which it forms its silken cells or cocoons, which in a pound to weigh from 4 to 6 and cocoons, are considered more or less valuable. The market for them is in those of the New England States chiefly, where large factories are in operation, to which they will gladly find the way, at a rate of about $5 per bushel—but it is more profitable to leave the reel of raw silk and *spin it that*—or manufacture at at home into sewings—a process which requires no great art, as none can learn more than one sewing silk on the *Common Reel*, equal to the best Italian, and consequently readily sell.

6. The Legislature of Pennsylvania has at previous periods passed laws, which they supposed sufficient for the encouragement of the silk culture, but as yet with but little effect—it is strongly and fondly hoped, that they will during their present session institute the example set them by the Legislatures in New England, who, by the grant of founder on the culture of the mulberry and consequently of silk have so sufficiently aided its culture. And by so doing have set a subject to every family in the State, whereas, so formerly, the raising of flax and its preparation for the loom, it might with industry, less labor, and more profit be carried on in every hamlet and every cottage, without endangering on the general agricultural pursuits and give useful employment to many members of the community, who are now a burthen to it and themselves—not to mention that they would render available real tracts of soil, that now are untenanted—and also that current of emigration, that of late years has set in from the S. and S. The sugar-beet, as exemplified in Germany and France, might I should presume with advantage be cultivated in the Southern of the United States, where the "Cane" cannot be raised—provided experiment confirmed its capacity for growth, and manufacture into sugar be ascertained, in consequence of the severe expense of labor in the latter country. Nay I should go further and assert, that (with such a prospect in view) the culture of the Sugar-beet and the culture of the mulberry, the sugar-beet and the silk worm, "like sister sisters," *ought* go hand in hand together and flourish—if duly cherished and fostered by the hand of the fostering parent of talent, perseverance and enterprise.

F. W. L.

Saturday Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA:
FEBRUARY 18, 1826.

BANK QUESTIONS.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania is now making a "searching operation" into the affairs of the various Banking institutions in this State. The following extract is a copy of such a paying nature, that they cannot well be got over, or under, or on one side. Not like the usual statements of Banks, in which their own assets and set up to their operations as that their actual condition cannot be discovered by the multitude. The honorable the Bank officers and Directors have to come up to the mark—to the point, and swear whether they have or have not been pocketing the pockets of sundry good citizens of this commonwealth, by the issue of bills of a rotting, unredeemable nature—how the office of being a director is worth—how many thousands of discounts he may appropriate to himself for skinning or otherwise purloining the unsuspecting—how mechanic, manufacturer, and small dealer, cannot obtain a dollar, except through a broker or loan company, and then by paying from one to a half per cent. per month for the use of the accommodation. Truly, "we have fallen upon evil times," when respectable institutions and gentlemen "must, of necessity," as Ben Franklin says, rest *obedient* to the items of their private business.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 30, 1826.

SIR—The committee to whom that portion of the Executive communication which relates to banks, &c., have directed their Chairman to address to you the following interrogatories, and, that the answers thereto be subscribed on oath or affirmation, and returned at as early a period as convenient to you.

Yours, truly,
WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON.
Chairman of Committee.

INTERROGATORIES 1. Have you any connection with any of the banks of this commonwealth, and if so, what office do you hold?

2. Have you access to the books and papers of the said bank—and if so, are you acquainted with the manner in which the affairs of the same have been conducted?

3. Has your bank continued or suspended specie payments?

4. State the time your institution suspended specie payments—and, if you can, whether such suspension was occasioned by any organic defect of the present system of banking in Pennsylvania?

5. Do you know at any time, and if so, at what period there has been any unusual embarrassment in the business transactions of society, arising from the want of a circulating medium since the suspension of specie payments?

6. Have your banks at any time been restricted in the difficulties that may have existed in the business of the country?

7. What was the amount of discounts in your bank during the months of March, April, May, June, and to what amount have they been given?

8. What proportion of the amount has been loaned, directly or indirectly, to the directors of said bank during the several periods up to that time?

9. Have loans on any occasion been made to the directors for usurious purposes: or have sums borrowed by directors, been so used to the injury of the bank?

10. Has money, and if so, to what amount, been loaned to individuals or bodies politic, or others, to buy the notes of your own or other banks at a depreciated rate?

11. Do you know whether either of the banks, and if so, which or which, has refused the receipt or payment of debts the notes of other banks, within this State or any of the United States, at a time when such notes were in good credit? What was was made of the same? And whether orders or loans were issued for the same?

12. Do you know whether all or any portion of such notes, were loaned or issued to any individual or individuals at their nominal value?

13. State whether either of the banks have engaged in raising or depressing the price of their own stock, or that of other banks, for their own advantage and to the injury of the public?

14. Do you know whether the banks have at any time engaged in the purchase or payment of the notes of any banks that it did not at the same time receive at par value, or at a higher value than such notes were received?

15. Have there been any variations from this general engagement?

16. Has your bank at any time since the suspension of specie payments refused or payed out the notes of any banks that it did not at the same time receive at par value, or at a higher value than such notes were received?

17. Have any of the banks discounted notes at more than legal rates during the suspension of specie payments? If not, whom is the fact known to? Have any banks declared, or made dividends during the suspension of specie payments? If not, what is the present amount of your bank's surplus fund? What was made of the same? And whether any dividends or bonuses were declared?

18. Do you know whether all or any portion of such dividends were loaned to any of the individual or individuals at their nominal value?

19. State whether either of the banks have engaged in raising or depressing the price of their own stock, or that of other banks, for their own advantage and to the injury of the public?

20. Do you know whether the banks have at any time engaged in the purchase or payment of the notes of any banks that it did not at the same time receive at par value, or at a higher value than such notes were received?

21. Have there been any variations from this general engagement?

22. Has your bank at any time since the suspension of specie payments refused or payed out the notes of any banks that it did not at the same time receive at par value, or at a higher value than such notes were received?

23. Have any of the banks discounted notes at more than legal rates during the suspension of specie payments? If not, whom is the fact known to? Have any banks declared, or made dividends during the suspension of specie payments? If not, what is the present amount of your bank's surplus fund? What was made of the same? And whether any dividends or bonuses were declared?

24. What legislation would you recommend to be passed by the present session of Assembly?

25. You have stated the amount of your discounts during the months of March, April, May, June, and the causes in the aggregate for the period—state the general amount of your loans at any one time, during the periods aforesaid to any one individual or individuals, and also to any one individuals or companies, and also to any twenty individuals or companies.

CITY OF NEW YORK.

We are informed that at the present time the state of affairs in New York is horrible—the whole country is in the hands of the usurers. Money is become the only object of pursuit—the banks are all broken—the whole of the public property, such as the Sculpins, the Nankeen colored or the Yellow, it will require a much larger number. Should I have seen more than two first named better kinds equal to those in size of the Mammoth White, but this is seldom the case.

Providence has, as it were, singled out the United States as a silk growing country, for here the climate does not, as in those countries of Europe, which furnish the greatest supply of the article, require any artificial aid to call the worm into life—as in those countries has been the bane of spring decked the mulberry tree with a sufficiency of young leaves, that the insect leaves that fall, on which it was deposited by its mother, and remained dormant during that season, when the tree, on which it has to depend for sustenance is destitute of foliage. The period of feeding is from 4 to 6 weeks, at the end of which it forms its silken cells or cocoons, which in a pound to weigh from 4 to 6 and cocoons, are considered more or less valuable. The market for them is in those of the New England States chiefly, where large factories are in operation, to which they will gladly find the way, at a rate of about $5 per bushel—but it is more profitable to leave the reel of raw silk and *spin it that*—or manufacture at at home into sewings—a process which requires no great art, as none can learn more than one sewing silk on the *Common Reel*, equal to the best Italian, and consequently readily sell.

6. The Legislature of Pennsylvania has at previous periods passed laws, which they supposed sufficient for the encouragement of the silk culture, but as yet with but little effect—it is strongly and fondly hoped, that they will during their present session institute the example set them by the Legislatures in New England, who, by the grant of founder on the culture of the mulberry and consequently of silk have so sufficiently aided its culture. And by so doing have set a subject to every family in the State, whereas, so formerly, the raising of flax and its preparation for the loom, it might with industry, less labor, and more profit be carried on in every hamlet and every cottage, without endangering on the general agricultural pursuits and give useful employment to many members of the community, who are now a burthen to it and themselves—not to mention that they would render available real tracts of soil, that now are untenanted—and also that current of emigration, that of late years has set in from the S. and S. to the "Far West."

Journeymen Printers.—From high to low, in New England as at the South, they are in a state of unbridled drunkenness and intemperance, beyond men—knowing how to act better than they commit. Since the publication of Cooper's Pilot, an occasion requires it. We have seen one now in the hands of the wife of a Methodist preacher in Carolina, a lieutenant on the western Canal, a soldier in New York, a Legislator in the councils of the nation, an editor, a printer, and the neighbors of three whose lives at present are in the Penitentiary.

Explosion.—An explosion took place at the Powder Mill at Chelsea, near this city, on Wednesday morning last, about ten o'clock. The building was entirely destroyed, and done to the buildings, but none of the hands were hurt. It is not known from what cause the accident arose, but it is supposed to have been occasioned by the friction of some parts of the machinery, and the explosion of three whose first it was to keep it in order. It occurred in the upper part of one of the buildings, where, fortunately, some of the men were at work, but as the explosion took place several, none of whom, however, sustained any injury.—*Del. Gaz.*

A Miserable Scene.—The watchmen in Oak near James street, were called a few evenings since to witness a scene which had been acting in his wife. On entering the cellar, the men were startled by stumbling over a pine coffin. This led to a discovery of the lifeless remains and the feeding of a man dead on a bed, his wife beastly by his side, and their children lying by their sides, children nearly frozen to death on the floor. The man died from the course of his wife's inhuman misery and sickness.

The husband was all taken to the watchhouse and discharged this morning, that they might bury the dead.—*N. Y. Americus.*

Counterfeit Bills.—We noticed on Saturday last, the apprehension of Mr. Thatcher, who was charged with passing a dollar counterfeit bill of the Union Canal Company. Since then two different accusations were made against the wife and daughter of the prisoner, for passing spurious bills.—*N. Y. Com.*

Temperance Reform.—The Providence Courier, noticing the fact that the Legislature of that state will have to pass a law to prevent the sale of rum in the State House, says, "Truly, "we have fallen upon evil times," when respectable institutions and gentlemen "must, of necessity," as Ben Franklin says, rest *obedient* to the items of their private business.

Trade of Athens.—The harbor master of the port of Athens reports that 473 vessels have arrived at it during the year 1825, and that the aggregate tonnage of these was 37,594 tons. The number of trips made by these is about 670, or 1435.

An inquest was held last week by the coroner at New York, on the bodies of four white persons, found in two casks at Coenties slip. A verdict was rendered that they had been murdered by Small & Masters, Portsmouth.

Bank Defalcation.—At the latest dates from Louisiana, the supreme court of that state was engaged in trying the case of the bank of Orleans, on a charge of having defrauded a bank in Mobile, of which $1,000,000 is now due.—*Nat. Int.*

Counterfeiters Taken.—Two men named Shepard and McNeil, and also a female have been taken up charged with passing counterfeit bills on the Weybosset Bank of Providence.—*R. I. Gaz.*

They were treated by the High Constable to a grog; and when he found them in plate and $4,000 of the same bills. The bills are tolerably well executed.—*Boston Gaz.*

Mail Robbery.—On the night of Sept. 19th, the great mail from Cumberland eastward was stolen between Springfield and Columbus.—From that Cincinnati Gazette of the twenty fourth ult. we learn that the mail has been detected, and a large portion of the mail recovered, containing a considerable quantity of money.

The Right Spirit.—The National Intelligencer observes that a small hearing been committed on two respectable females in the street by a couple of members of the Washington Light Infantry, they found a bundle of goods secretly concealed by them in consequence.

Two Cases.—There are apparently going to make a pair of Siamese twins of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The former is the property of citizens of Darien, which is to tie them together, is found to be quite practicable, and will be commenced as soon as the contracts can be completed.

The trial of the negro, Henry Smith, for the murder of Mr. Benjamin Peart, of Columbia, in the autumn of 1824, (he was killed on the 2d October) came on the week before last, before the court of Quarter sessions of Lancaster county, and lasted nearly a week. The case was finally submitted to the jury on Wednesday last, and after being out all night, they came in and rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Canton.—A letter from Canton has been received informed us on Saturday, that a large number of shopkeepers of the Baltimore corporation, already in jail, and the sum total of their debts in circulation, and so well executed, that without close inspection, they cannot be detected by almost any person in the evening or in the hurry of business. We are told so.—*Phil. Gaz.*

Stone.—The snow at Utica on Friday, the 26th ult. was about *two feet deep*. In Albany, 8 or 10 inches; in Schenectady, 4 or 5 inches; and in Troy, 3 or 4 inches.

Most Horrible Spectacle.—James Spencer, a man about thirty years of age, while walking on the railway between Bolton and Leigh, on Thursday last, was struck by the locomotive steam engine, and killed on the spot. The deceased was leaving his home to attend his work, and as he was walking on the railway, he was burned to death. The engine was going at the rate of 12 miles an hour, and the driver, on seeing the unfortunate man, put on the steam, but it was impossible to stop the engine before the train passed over the body of the deceased.—*Manchester Chronicle*.

Death in the Woods.—The Middle Granville (N. Y.) Gazette of the 7th inst. says, "On the 31st ult. by the coroner of this city, over the body of an unidentified, found dead in the woods, a short distance from town, near the Middlebrook road. It was merely naked, and appeared to have been exposed to the cold for four days. The Register describes the corpse as being of a middle stature, with light hair, a fair, small black whiskers; a few scattering whiskers on the chin, and a small mole between the eyes and regular, the eye teeth decayed; eyes light grey, and his height about 6 feet. The jury rendered a verdict of the deceased indicted respectability.

A Heroine.—The house No. 40 North Moore street was saved from the flames on Sunday morning, by the self-possession and perseverance of Mrs. Dayton, wife of Mr. George Dayton, of Jersey. When the chimney took fire, it was treated with encouragers by the neighborhood, but the inmates, having previously retired to the roof, discovered the fire to be so intense that they considered the premises beyond human intentions, to wit: one purporting to be due by the Bank of Pennsylvania, and as there are no more present, formed a line of women, who passed it up water to her, which she continued to throw down the chimney, until the fire was extinguished, a distance of more than twenty feet, her clothes in the mean time caught fire, and she was consequently severely burned. Mr. Dayton, on the alarm of fire, that they frequently ignited the chimney, returned home, and by the time the next house had they himself burned off, in the same praiseworthy occupation.—*N. Y. Com.*

Extract of a letter from Monk's Correspondent dated

Several regiments of the line have already embarked for Canada, and more will follow immediately follow.

The result of Sir F. Head has caused much dissatisfaction here, and a very greatly exclamation against, as a weak measure,—encouraging the rebels. Sir John Colborne is highly spoken of as well as ungrateful as regards the services of Sir Peregrine Maitland, who has become a favorite in Britain, in capacity of Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada.

Sir George Arthur, who succeeds Head, is a man of talent, and has already appeared in print in Van Diemen's land, of which he was Governor, and where harsh measures are in some degree attributed to him, as a despotic character of the population.

The result of the *meade* in Lower Canada will be this,—should, as is anticipated, the loyalists of the upper province be driven to arms, they will be placed under one Governor and one system, and that other province will be a Lieut. Governor, with his staff, but will be two or more direct responsibilities in the Privy Parliament, from Upper Canada, Lower Canada, Newfoundland, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Coroner's Office, New York.—The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Joseph Hoffman, aged 20, who died at No. 20 Prince street from the effects of intemperance and habitual intoxication. Verdict, accordingly.

Also, upon the body of John F. Riley, a sailor, aged 26, who died at the City Hospital, from the effects of injuries received while intoxicated. Verdict, accordingly.

Also, upon the body of Peter Johnson, aged 20, who died at No. 36 Prince street from the effects of habitual intoxication. Verdict, accordingly.

Also, upon the body of a female child found in the street, and was carried to a cart in the Police Office, whence he was sent to Bellevue as a pauper. He was taken sick on Friday morning him out, and he returned home with her, where which time he has been confined to bed. The morning the deceased and his wife started to go to the dispensary to procure medical aid, and while on the road he was taken ill and fell to the and sat down to rest—when his wife endeavored to awaken him, she found him dead. Verdict, death from intemperance and exposure.

Horrible Attempted Poisoning.—The Frankford Gazette gives a detail of three of three successive poisonings by arsenic, of the entire family of Dr. Hyde, residing at Bridesburg, the writer found the doctor and his nephew, also a physician, together with Mrs. Helm, and one of the children, all labouring under the agonies of poison. The youngest child was put to sudden death. It appears that a pudding or cream or milk in which arsenic had been put. The persons so poisoned had been in the habit of suspecting some black hearted wretch intended to make away with them, and that he had been in the house but what were brought from the country. In a few days, however, they were all up again with the exception of the second at the pit of the stomach and vomiting; this was accompanied by the usual train of the attending physicians, Dr. Dobois, also one of the sufferers. They found on Wednesday last, to relate, a thigh attempt was now made, and that arsenic had been put in the milk designed for the arsenic into some lozenge. The post mortem examination by physicians present was the cause, and the cream and milk above mentioned, contained large quantities of it.

Another Pillar Fallen.—The Rev. Moses Thatcher, a clergyman settled over a religious society in North Wrentham, Massachusetts, and who has made considerable figure in the world as a reformer, and a writer of hymns, died on the 8. Avery, Ray Potter, and Barnabas Phinney of Mr. Thatcher brought an action against the present Court of Common Pleas, held at Dedham, against a respectable citizen of Wrentham, for divulging him with the commission of adultery. In the course of the investigation it appeared that Mr. Thatcher and the defendant's wife had been seen more than supposed. The damages in his suit were laid at three thousand dollars—the jury, by means of a legal quibble, were forced to find a verdict in favor of the defendant in the nominal sum of five dollars. But Mr. Thatcher is now a ruined man. The principal subject of the above suit was Adeline Hayes, an unmarried domestic, living in his family, with whom it was proved he had been settled on three successive occasions, in his night gown and shirt, and in the common state of nature, were set up with and screw bolts. The latter was found to be the cause of the death. The jury, however, found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced him to be burned in the hand and imprisoned for one year

NEW COURT.

A bill was reported to the House of Representatives of Penn. on the 24th ult. by S. F. Reed, providing for the establishment of a new criminal Court, for the city and county of Philadelphia. The Court is to be composed of three judges "learned in the law," and to have all the powers and exclusive juridiction in the city and county, which the Mayor's Court possesses in the city, and all the jurisdiction which Courts of Quarter Sessions have in other counties of the State. A principal feature in the bill, is the 12th section, which strikes at an evil, of great and increasing magnitude. The ease with which commitments for doubtful offences are made, and the hardships endured by the poor, who in numerous instances have been torn from their families, and incarcerated in prison for illegal charges, have for years rendered necessary some remedy. The fees incident to the issuing a writ of Habeas Corpus are such as cannot easily be borne by those, who are the chief sufferers by the administration of the law.

Section 12. Whenever any alderman or justice of the peace shall have committed any person to any prison within the city and county of Philadelphia, charged with any crime, misdemeanor or offence, his jurisdiction over the case shall cease, and it shall be the duty of the keepers of such prison to place the name of such person so committed on a calendar to be made as directed in other cases, and to bring the prisoner with the calendar, which shall have the same effect as a writ of habeas corpus, before one of the judges of the said court on the Monday of every week, or oftener if required by either of the judges of the said sessions court, who shall act thereupon as if the prisoner had been brought before him by a writ of habeas corpus.

The continuance of this court it is intended shall be limited to the space of five years from the day, on which the act of its creation shall become a law. The bill came up for a second reading on Friday the 2d inst. and was posponed until the 12th inst, by a vote of 51 to 42.

A bill is now pending before the Legislature of New York, and a similar one is entertained in the General Assembly of Maryland, for the protection of the rights of married women. There are numerous examples of the pernicious consequences which has flowed from the policy, which divests a woman in the condition of marriage of the natural rights she previously possessed. The property of the wife is not unfrequently squandered away by a dissipated husband, and she and a family of children are reduced to want, or a dependance on public charity. The evil has always been confessed, but the application of a proper remedy has been a subject of much discussion. It would we think, be somewhat difficult, to show any good reason why an intelligent woman by the operation of any contract, should be despoiled of privileges which belong to her as a rational being.

An inquest was held on Tuesday, on the body of John Stott, a laboring man, who by the falling of a bank of earth on him, was crushed to death. The verdict was according to these facts.

PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURG AND CLEVELAND RAIL ROAD.

A committee of the Board of Trade of the city of Pittsburg, in compliance with the recommendation of the convention, recently assembled in that place, have given notice that another convention of the friends of the Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Cleveland Rail Road, will be held on Tuesday the 6th of March next, in the city of Harrisburg.

The first number of a new paper has been issued at Washington, called the Christian Statesman.

On Monday night last, between 10 and 11 o'clock, an apprentice of Mr. J. Rudy, (who resides in Fourth street below Poplar Lane,) on going into the yard, discovered a ladder placed against the window of the shop. When he ascended the ladder for the purpose of closing it on reaching the top, he was seized by a person inside, who at the instant discharged a pistol, which happily did no other injury than making a rent in his jacket. The robber then stabbed him in the side, attempting at the same time to strangle him, the cries of the boy producing an alarm, the villain fled. What are the watchmen employed for?

Hogan and Thompson, No. 30 North Fourth street, have published "Hints on a system of Popular Education," by E. C. Wines. This is a well written work, and contains many excellent remarks on the subject of education, which must commend themselves, to the serious consideration of all who feel an interest in this most important subject. The author deserves the thanks of the community for the zeal, and research he has brought to this opportune labor.

Carey, Lea and Blanchard have published a new work by the author of the Improvisatrice, entitled, Ethan Churchill, or the Two Brides which has met with great success in England. Judging from the few chapters we have been able to peruse, it is worthy the acknowledged talent of the author.

Resolutions have passed both houses of the legislature of Tennessee, reprobating the Sub-Treasury scheme, and instructing the Senators to vote against the bill. The resolutions passed the Senate by a vote of 18 to 7, and in the House the vote stood 39 affirmative, and 19 in the negative.

OHIO.—The Assembly of Ohio, now in session, has adopted a proposition, making the entire property of stock-holders liable for the debts of the banks in which they are repectively interested, by a vote of 41 to 28.

[If this becomes a law it will have the immediate effect of removing capital from the State. The Stock-holders, widows, orphans, or those who put their funds in bank stock, for the convenience of receiving their income without trouble, are to suffer for the misconduct or mismanagement of the directors! The directors are the ones who should take all the responsibility.]

The Hanover Herald, Penn. remarks, that spurious notes, of the Farmers' and Planters' Bank of Baltimore, of the denomination of Five and Ten dollars are in circulation. The plates are stated to be genuine, but obtained in a fraudulent manner. The name of the President is written Chaston, instead of Cheston.

Mr. Johnson from the committee of Internal Improvements, has reported a bill making appropriations for the repairs, and continuance of the improvements of the State. The following abstract shows the character of these works.

To avoid the inclined plane at Columbia,	$50,000
For feeder dams,	51,000
For additional locks in the Eastern division, and for deepening the channel at Duncan's Island,	19,000
For damages,	30,000
Ordinary repairs,	180,000
Repair tools—lot at Parkesburg, &c. &c.	20,000
Balance on the price of locomotives,	550
Claims referred to Canal Commissioners,	7,752
Extensions and Branches.	
Erie extension,	300,000
North branch,	300,000
Gettysburg branch,	255,000
Tangascootac extension to mouth of Sinemahoning,	73,000
Navigable feeder west side of the Alleghany to Pennsylvania canal,	30,000
Feeder from Wisconisco creek,	20,000
Outlet lock at Duncan's Island,	10,000
Survey of rail or M'Adamised road from Chambersburg to Pittsburg,	10,000
Stock in the Danville and Pottsville road,	50,000
Codorus Navigation Company,	20,000
Road along the towpath from Johnstown to guard lock—at dam.	4,000

About $160,000 is appropriated to aid turnpike and state roads. Mr. Johnson moved that 1000 copies of the report be printed; when an amendment was proposed by Mr. Wilson, which went to recommit the bill, with instructions to report separate bills for each item. Considerable debate ensued on the various motions which were made, the bill was, however, determined to be the order for Friday, 2d February.

BANKS.

The committee appointed by the Legislature of Massachusetts to investigate the concern of the Franklin Bank, have made a report, which discloses a series of fraudulent, and corrupt transactions, heretofore concealed from the view of the community by false returns, and there is ground to believe, by perjury. It would seem from the report that the entire capital of the bank has been lost, and that a large part of its bills and responsibilities, amounting to $350,000, will not be paid.

The American bank (Boston,) had been expelled from the association of banks, because it issued on one day a greater amount of notes, than was permitted by the articles of association. The notes of this institution are not of course taken by the other banks. The Boston Mercantile Journal says, that of the $200,000 said to be put in circulation by the American Bank, $140,000 is in the possession of the associated banks, who have no greater security than the public. The Boston Gazette says, that on Saturday 27th, the American bank redeemed all its bills of a less denomination than ten dollars which were offered, and that the whole amount redeemed that day was near seven thousand dollars.

The report made to the Legislature is however, more favorable. It represents the responsibilities of the American Bank on the 27th January, as $454,833, and the assets as $929,950, of which there are in bills and discounted notes nearly $800,000. The report gives the unanimous opinion of the committee that the bank, has assets more than sufficient to discharge all its liabilities.

The Fulton bank, (Boston,) it is thought will be able to discharge its liabilities, and divide about ten cents on the dollar, among the stockholders; its bills are yet received by the association.

The Kilby bank, (Boston,) has failed, and its notes are not received by the associated banks; the Boston Mercantile Journal however, recommends the holders of its notes not to sacrifice them. The Daily Advertiser, states the circulation of this bank, to be $135,000, of which the associated banks hold $110,000, leaving in other lands only $25,000.

From the Boston Atlas.

Meeting of the Committee on the Associated Banks.—The committee on the memorial of the associated banks held another meeting yesterday afternoon in the Senate chamber, the committee of the association appearing before them.

The chairman stated that he had received, in compliance with the requisition of the committee, certain documents from the association, which he proceeded to read. Among these documents were returns showing the state of the associated banks at several different periods. The last of these returns is dated January 27th, last Saturday, and gives the condition of the twenty-nine associated banks—the Kilby not having then been separated from the rest—at the close of business on that day. We copy it.

Capital,	$18,900,000
Free circulation,	3,627,148
Circulation on time,	56,000
Deposites,	4,561,769
Specie,	1,164,675
Due to Boston banks,	186,169
Due from Boston banks,	442,352
Bills of other city banks on hand,	2,350,374
Post notes,	607,600
Loan on stock,	811,806
Total loan,	27,735,790

In answer to an inquiry by the committee, it was stated that at the last return made by the Commonwealth Bank to the association, the circulation of that bank was represented to be $296,482; of this sum the association held $128,000.

The circulation of the Commercial, Fulton, and Hancock Banks, on the 18th of August, the time of the greatest expansion in circulation and discounts was respectively $386,726—$231,666—and $332,476.

Since that period the association had withdrawn from the circulation of the Commercial $302,899—from the Fulton $157,315—and from the Hancock $234,009, substituting in their places, bills of other banks.

The circulation of the American Bank at the last return was stated to be $288,000; of this the association held 144,000—about two thirds.

The circulation of the Kilby Bank, including bills issued on time, was given by that bank in its return of the 27th, (which was not made, however, till Tuesday, the 30th,) at $146,000. Of this the association had $110,000. The bank also returned $25,000 in specie, and 13,000 in bills of other banks to meet the $25,000 in immediate circulation among the public—the remaining $11,000 being issued on time.

The Boston morning Post states that the committe of the associated banks, have discovered a deficiency in the funds of the North Bank. A trunk which was supposed to contain about $70,000, was found to hold only $41,550. The money it is presumed was abstracted by some persons who had access behind the counter, or by the help of false keys.

The Atlas affirms that, Isaac Hill the pension agent and Governor of New Hampshire, by his broker bought up the bills of the Commonwealth bank at the rate of seventy cents per dollar, and that $8,500 were purchased in this manner, with the intention of discharging his liabilities to the bank at thirty per cent less than he would have paid, had the bills not depreciated. On whom does this loss fall, they are the fishermen, and pensioners, to whom even treasury notes were refused.

Within the year ending on the 1st of January, according to the annual report of the Bank commissioners of New York, the reduction in the circulation has been $11,766,000 or nearly one half the entire amount, and in the loans and discounts $18,314,000. It further appears, that the circulation is now one million less than on the 1st Jan. 1834, though there has been an increase of 26 banks, and of capital 24 millions. The proportion of loans and discounts is less now than four years ago, as it was then double the amount of capital and it is now twelve millions below that amount; the aggregate sum in specie has been reduced the last year to $2,418,000, and is yet double what it was in 1834. So says the new York Journal of Commerce.

The question of the currency and the difficulty now experienced in the transaction of every description of business, renders it a matter of imperative duty, that those having the management of banking institutions should lay before the public such proofs of their solvency, as will remove suspicion. Justice and honor alike require this, and the contrary course cannot fail, to fix the odium of dishonesty on those, who knowing their weakness, still persist in deception. The Legislature of New Jersey, have passed unanimously a bill providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of the Patterson bank. The bill having been amended by the council has become a law, with the title, "an act to restrict the circulation and discounts of the Patterson Bank for the time being."

FRANKLIN BANK, BOSTON.

The Boston Commercial Gazette has published the Report of the Legislative Committee of its investigation of the concerns of the Franklin Bank. The report shows in every paragraph, the most palpable frauds, that could have disgraced the most finished swindlers on the parts of the Presidents, Cashiers and Directors of the Bank; false returns, and false swearing abounds to cover their enormous speculations, and frauds. A plot was set on foot in 1834 to change the managers of the Bank, and T. Richardson, J. Dunham, B. F. Hathorne and others bought up sufficient of the stock to give them a majority of votes—Richardson was made President, Hathorne, Cashier, and others Directors. Hathorne, a young man destitute of property was placed in possession of $50,000 of its stock, a balance in account is charged against him of $120,815,79 and he has nothing to pay it with.

The Bank borrowed to support itself, in ten months $612,291 a large proportion of which was at 2 per cent a month, and in one instance where it loaned $5500, received $1033,54 in interest, while the legal interest would have been $276,08. This Bank and the Lafayette Bank, both with strong claims on the administration for their love and devotion, had a scramble for the public money, and obtained between them $100,000 of it—lent $14,000 in specie to the Westbrook Bank, to enable it to *undergo examination* and hold out the false pretence of having that amount of specie, for the benefit of F. O. J. Smith, another conspicuous advocate of the powers that be. The recriminating evidence of the directors and cashiers, has exposed a large part of their nefarious actions, and is curious but we have not room for it.

FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1838.

Wednesday being one of the most interesting of the session, I wrote you another letter on that day, hoping it might still be in time to make up for the unavoidable deficiency of the day before; and was astonished to learn afterwards that either by a slip of the tongue in the extreme hurry of the moment, or by a mistake of my assistant, it had received its direction to another paper. As your paper has had five or six times its share of these awkward accidents, I shall now endeavor to make amends as I may, and shall communicate important occurrences here, up to the last moment you may be able to insert them.

I stated that Mr. Webster was in favour of the pre-emption Bill, justly obnoxious to great censure as the system is considered by some eminently capable of judging.

He also voted against Mr. Prentiss's proposition to require the pre-emptioner to refund to the government one-half of his immediate gain, by the intrinsic value of the land, exclusive of improvements, above the $1 25. The reason he afterwards assigned for this, was that, he would make no distinction between present and former pre-emptioners. It is justice to him to say however, that there was still an impassable gulf between him and the other friends of the Bill, including all the friends of the administration with one exception. They all voted *against* a proposition which Mr. Clay of Ky. offered, requiring that all intruders on the public lands after December last, should be kept out and driven out. Mr. W. voted in favor of this, and was desirous that the system, with this last concession, which he perhaps justly deemed indispensable from circumstances, should receive its death blow. This provision of Mr. Clay's was introduced very adroitly. He first read a portion of the President's Message, recommending that intruders should hereafter be kept out of the public lands, [omitting however the President's extraordinary means of doing it, *by graduating the price of the refused lands*,] said he had become an administration man, and called on the veterans to stand by the President, and not go over to the opposition. But the veterans all bolted but one, and the proposition was rejected; 17 to 27.

Mr. Merrick, the new and *agile* Senator from Maryland, proposed that, that the benefits of the Bill should be confined to native naturalized citizens, excluding all unnaturalized foreigners. This was about the middle of Saturday; and Mr. M. spoke with such liveliness, the topic itself being somewhat exciting, that the hitherto poor and patch-work debate, at once rose to animation and dignity, and was so kept up till dark. The opposition to this amendment was led on by Mr. Buchanan with his usual frankness and ability, followed by Messrs. Benton, Walker, Clay of Ala. and others, and it was supported by Messrs. Clay of Ky. Prentiss and others. It was lost by a vote of 15 to 27.

Among the curious items developed in the debate on this Bill, was one relating to the Miami Indians reserved in Indiana. The Indian title to this tract of great value, was extinguished in September last, and in consequence there was an immediate rush, from all neighboring quarters to get upon the land, and to secure by the process of settling, at $1 25 per acre, land that was worth at the moment, from $10 to $50 per acre. The State of Indiana, seeing this, undertook by its legislature, to become itself a settler, as Mr. Clay termed it, and set up a claim to the land, to the exclusion of all individual claimants, which was sustained in the Senate of that State, by a vote of 29 to 5, and in the House by a vote of some 36 to 12. For the purpose of helping the State in this patriotic undertaking, Mr. Smith of Indiana, offered an amendment to the Bill here, carrying back the last limit of settlement, to obtain the benefit of the Bill, from December 1st, to September 1st. In this he was opposed by his colleague Mr. Tipton, who was for the individual settlers in opposition to the State; and also by several others, who thought settlers in other parts between September and December, ought not to lose their land for the sake of the State of Indiana. This amendment was lost, 17 to 19. An attempt was made afterwards to exclude the Miami District specially from the operation of the Bill, but without success; so that there is rather a prospect that the State will fail in its effort to seize this morsel between the plate and the lip, as it possibly might have failed if it had excluded individual settlers, as the land would have still remained the property of the United States.

Mr. Clay of Kentucky, opposed this Bill, from first to last, with all his power and earnestness. He complained of being left too much without assistance, against what he knew for the time would be a vain struggle against a host of men and of interests, and he was somewhat pathetic on his having been abandoned on this Bill by his friend from Massachusetts, the champion of the Constitution. His main assistance in this contest was notwithstanding from Massachusetts, Mr. Davis, opposing the Bill with ability and earnestness, hardly second to those of Mr. Clay. Mr. Davis, was notwithstanding in favor of honest and industrious men getting a sufficient homestead, but strongly and utterly opposed to their making their fortunes out of the public property, and still more opposed to any measure by the Government which held forth powerful temptations to fraud, perjury, and the violation of the law.

Much was said by different Senators, on the influence which the questions on these lands exert and must exert, on the general politics of this country; and I believe any one who will examine the Congressional proceedings, on Bills relating to the public lands, cannot possibly fail to perceive that the subject of the public lands sways the whole of the general political power of the western country or rather of the new States. They have 18 Senators out of the whole 52; and gratitude itself impels them to join that great political party which gives them the most effectual assistance in obtaining large portions of the public lands, and at great advantage. Whether this is a key to the present and past voters of the Administration Members on this subject, I leave for your readers to judge, and to determine also, if they think proper, as Mr. Clay has done, that it is high time for the old States to look to the property which they *hold* in common with the rest of the country.

Mr. Calhoun, after a sensible speech on the influence which the land question does and must exert on the general politics of this country, an influence pre-eminently corrupt and corrupting, introduced his Bill of the last regular Session, to cede to the several States, on certain considerations, the public lands within their respective limits. It has been read twice and committed. He insisted that there is no other possible way of arresting the great, growing and dangerous evils connected with the subject of the public lands, without resorting to some such measures, and there is very great reason to fear that in this he is correct. Mr. Clay's plan would do it equally well, perhaps far better; but so far it was proved impracticable. Mr. Calhoun's may not improbably be equally so; but it has not been used. It is quite certain that some remedy ought to be provided.

The debate in the Senate on the Sub-Treasury scheme commenced on Wednesday last. Mr. Clay of Kentucky, has declared his determination to oppose it at every point with all the power which God has given him. Accordingly there was a very lively skirmish on the question of its being taken up, chiefly between Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Clay making no motion but earnestly recommending to the friends of the Bill, to wait a few days or weeks longer, and hear the opinions of the State Legislatures and the people, which were now making in regard to it. He thought also they should wait and hear from the other House. They had already sent down nearly the same Bill to that House, and they had rejected it. Besides important measures of this kind, ought to originate there, as till of late they had uniformly done. Mr. Calhoun thought Congress understood this subject better than the people or the Legislatures, and therefore they ought to proceed at once to discuss it, so as to enlighten public opinion. The Senate he said was a small body, and from the necessity of the case moved in advance of the House. Mr. Clay said if they would not wait, come on; he and his coadjutors in this cause were ready, even for the redoubted champion of the measure from South Carolina. The Bill was then taken up, and Mr. Wright went at much length into an explanation and vindication of its various provisions.

Mr. Webster opposed the Bill with all his usual power and clearness. He did not enter much into its details, but opposed it chiefly as at least a doubtful, perhaps a very mischievous means of attaining an end in itself bad and undesirable. He insisted especially that Congress had no right to abandon, as this Bill proposed their constitutional duty of taking care of the common currency of the country. They had no right, while the storm was raging around them, to shelter themselves in the vaults and caverns and strong boxes of a Sub-Treasury.

Mr. Rives next offered a substitute for the Bill, somewhat different from his State Bank scheme of the last session. Its principal requisitions are, that the number of the deposite Banks shall not exceed twenty-five, solid and respectable, their locality to have reference purely to the wants and condition of the Treasury; that they shall give to the Secretary of the Treasury, not oftener than once a week, statements of the state of their business, &c., and once a week, of their accounts with other Banks; that no Bank should be selected that did not pay demands upon it promptly in specie, nor without allowing full investigation into their condition, except what relates to private accounts, that they should pay all treasury checks, &c., in specie, transfer and distribute the public funds without charge to government, and perform all the duties heretofore performed by the State Banks and Bank of the United States; that they should give sufficient collateral and additional security for the safe keeping of the public money; that they should make settlements once a week with neighboring banks,

Silk Intelligence.

It is hoped and expected by many, that Congress is disposed at its present session to give some definite and tangible encouragement to promote the culture of our domestic staple of silk.

Joseph T. Randolph, Esq., has addressed to the Committee on Agriculture, a printed circular on the subject. They show that the matter is attracting the special attention of the Committee on Agriculture, although composed of gentlemen of local knowledge, no experience in the important branch, our only course is to lay them before our readers, many of whom are probably quite correct answers from the data in their possession.

F. W. L.

Saturday Evening Post.

FEBRUARY 29, 1840.

BANK QUESTIONS.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania is now making a "searching operation" into the affairs of the various Banking institutions in this State. The following questions are of such a prying nature, that they remain to be answered by any other, or on one side. Not like the usual statements of Banks, in which they can mystify and bother by their general answers, the fact about 100, or caused by the ignorance of the time.

The large woollen factory, in Annville, Lebanon county, belonging to Messrs. Boyd & Hall, H. Rex, was totally destroyed by fire, with all the machinery, on Friday night last. Loss about $40,000. Insurance $5,000.

Counterfeit Bills.—We noticed on Saturday, the passing of counterfeit $5 bills, and attempt, charged with passing a three dollar counterfeit bill of the Wyoming Bank. We have heard of different accessions were made against the wife of the prisoner, for passing spurious bills.—*N. Y. Com.*

Temperance Reform.—The Providence Courier, of the 14th inst., says that the sale of liquor while having to a man signed articles of agreement to that effect, has been found to be very prohibiting, nor lot of land to set a building upon, for that purpose.

Trade of Albany.—The harbor master of the port of Albany reports that 677 vessels have arrived at Albany during the past season. The aggregate tonnage of these was 37,594 tons. The number of trips made by these is computed at 4,435.

An inquest was held last week by the coroner of New York, on the bodies of four infants found sun, found in two casks at Coenties slip. A verdict at a recent early a period as possible. Yours, truly, WILLIAM F. JOHNSTON.

Chairman of Committee.

INTERROGATORY 1. Have you any connection with any of the banks of this commonwealth, and if so, what office do you hold?

2. Have you any knowledge of the affairs of the said bank—and if so, are you acquainted with the manner in which the affairs of the said have been managed?

3. Has your bank continued or suspended specie payments?

4. State the time your institution suspended and the payments—and if you can, whether such suspension was occasioned by any organic defect in the present system of banking in Pennsylvania?

5. Do you know, at any time, and if so, at what period there has been an extraordinary embarrassment in the business transactions of your section of the country, and if so, state the extent across the suspension of specie payments?

6. Have you any knowledge as to the causes of the difficulties that may have existed in the business of the country?

7. What was the amount of discounts in your bank during the months of March, April, May, June, and the subsequent month up to the time?

8. What proportion of the amount has been loaned, directly or indirectly, to the directors of said bank during the several months up to that time?

9. Have loans on any occasion been made to the directors for usurious purposes: or have loans been made by directors, been so used to your knowledge?

10. Has money, and of so, to what amount, been loaned to directors for the purpose of speculation?

11. Do you know whether either of the banks, or banking houses in your section of country, have refused payment of drafts the notes of other banks, within that time, or have they certain periods at a depreciated value? If so, to what amount, and what was the rate of the same? And whether profits or losses were the consequence?

12. Do you know whether all or any portion of the banks in your section of the State are in a dividual or individuals at their counsel value?

13. The court of Quarter Sessions of Berks have engaged in raising or depressing the price of bank notes, or depreciating the same for their own advantage and to the injury of the holders?

14. Do you know or believe that the bank at any time engaged to receive the notes of other banks in deposite, or in payment of debts? If so, at what time, and to what amount, and on what terms? And at what rates?

15. Have there been any variations from this general engagement?

16. Has your bank at any time since the suspension of specie payments, loaned or payed out more than its capital, and if so, to what amount?

17. What proportion of the discounts of your bank has been made to brokers?

18. Is the system of brokers' loans now recommended to prevent a recurrence of a suspension of specie payments?

19. Have the banks of the commonwealth relations almost entirely ceased to do business, the earliest day that may be fixed upon for a general resumption?

20. Is your bank in a situation to resume specie payments at present? And if not, what time is necessary to enable it to do so?

21. What is the amount of the liabilities of your bank in consequence of the suspension of specie payments at present?

22. What proportion of the discounts of your bank has been made to brokers?

23. What proportion of the discounts of your bank has been made to brokers?

24. Is the system of brokers' loans now recommended to prevent a recurrence of a suspension of specie payments?

25. You have stated the amount of your discounts during the months of March, April, May, June, and the subsequent month up to the time period—state the general amount of your loans to any individuals or banking institutions, and also to any firm corporate or companies; also, to any two individuals or companies, and also to any twenty individuals or companies.

CITY OF NEW YORK.

We are informed that at the present time, the state of affairs in New York is such, that no person, or not two in ten, thinks of paying their debts—that credit is extinguished—no confidence exists—and that has return to a primitive State of Nature, without circulating medium, and without confidence, extends through all society.

This frightful picture of pecuniary distress, though probably exaggerated, appears to be corroborated to a certain extent by the following extract from the Courier and Enquirer of Tuesday last.

"We have at last reached a crisis in the monetary concerns of this community, that is truly appalling. Business has become almost entirely extinguished, is almost general. We speak not of commercial engagements alone, but of those which are made in the every day concerns of life, if and the latter is the case, and actually, as a means to its neighbor, and so it goes round the whole social circle. Where will it terminate is out of the power of mortal to say. We must daily, hourly, increase, until a prostration in the value of property, and an existence of individual distress are reached, of which our history affords no example.

In seeking a cause for this state of things, we naturally first inquire into the causes of it. To those of a mistaken character, we are not now inclined to allude, for it is not necessary to our purpose. The immediate cause is the suspension of the banks—almost amounting to extinction of credit—of that credit which, in modern times, has formed so essential a part of the capital of the prosperity of every commercial community, and which, in a country so extensive as that of the United States has been developed to an extent that the present generation is wholly unable to comprehend. Without this

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e of 19 to 6. The bill contemplated the in-
peration of near a dozen coal companies,
of which were to continue for twenty years,
a capital in the aggregate amounting to
than three millions of dollars.

he Philadelphia Gas Company has declared
ested of six per cent.

Beans' bill to tax theatrical exhibitions
passed the Legislature of Maryland.

ill passed the Senate of Maryland, on the
, to incorporate the Chester Silk Com-
Kent county.

error noticed by the editor of the Silk
ist in a recent memorial, was a mistake
ed to the Legislature. It is obvious at
ly to require correction.

nterfeit notes on the Corporation of Spring
ks, are in circulation. They are of the de-
ation of two dollars; the name of Law-
Shuster is engraved on the face of
ect; the paper is bad, and the execution
erably defective, the figure two in the corner
note is spelled with a single *l*, and the
mmon way; the date is the 12th of May,
and the printing is scarcely legible.

Saturday morning, 27th ult. Mr. Miller,
the committee to whom had been referred
ion, praying for legislative encouragement
ance the growth of silk, made a report,
ecommended a bill, which was ordered to be
ed. This bill provides for exempting two
ds, or larger quantity of cocoons, being
duce of worms raised in the state, during
current year, there shall be paid from the
sury, 25 cents. per pound; and for every
ounds, or larger quantity produced in the
1839, 33 cents; for 1840, 50 cents; for 1841,
, for 1842, 5 cents. This bill has passed
mittee of the whole.

Saturday morning last, about 5 o'clock, a
curred in a house in Fifth below Christian
the basement story of which was occu-
Mr. Carey, as a banking house. The
ence of some six families. The fire began
third story room, held by a person named
Mc'Closkey, whose property was consumed.
ses equestrian establishment
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There was an equestrian
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On the Circus building,
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Fire at New Orleans.—
ult. about 5 o'clock, the
which had come from
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spread with great rapi-
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many thousand dollars
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fering as much as
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ouse was insured.

NEW COURT.

A bill was reported to the House of Representatives of Penn. on the 24th ult. by S. F. Reed, providing for the establishment of a new criminal Court, for the city and county of Philadelphia. The Court is to be composed of three judges "learned in the law," and to have all the powers and exercise jurisdictions in the city and county, which the Mayor's Court possesses in the city, and all the jurisdiction which Courts of Quarter Sessions have in the other counties of the State. A principal feature in the bill, is the 12th section, which strikes at an evil, of great and increasing magnitude. The cases with which commitments for doubtful offences are made, and the hardships endured by the poor, who in numerous instances have been lore from their families, and incarcerated in prison for illegal charges, have for years rendered necessary some remedy. The fees incident to the issuing of a writ of Habeas Corpus are such as cannot easily be borne by those, who are the chief sufferers by the administration of the law.

Section 12. Whenever any alderman or justice of the peace shall have committed any person for trial, or any magistrate within the city and county of Philadelphia, charged with any crime, misdemeanor, or offence, and such person shall make a case shall cause, and it shall be the duty of the keepers of such prison to place the name of such person on the commitment in a calendar to be made as directed in other cases, and to bring the prisoner with the calendar which shall have the same effect as a writ of habeas corpus, before one of the judges of the said court on the first day of every week, or oftener if required by the said judges, and the said judges or one of them who shall set thereupon as if the prisoner had been brought before him by a writ of habeas corpus.

The continuance of this court it is intended shall be limited to the space of five years from the day, on which the act of its creation shall become a law. The bill came up for a second reading on Friday the 1st inst. and was postponed until the 11th inst. by a vote of 51 to 49.

A bill is now pending before the Legislature of New York, and a similar one is entertained in the General Assembly of Maryland, for the protection of the rights of married women. There are numerous examples of the pernicious consequences which has flowed from the policy, which denies to women the full enjoyment of the range of the natural rights she previously possessed. The property of the wife is not unfrequently squandered by the dissipated husband, and she and a family of children are reduced to want, or a dependance on public charity. The evil has always been confessed, but no adequate remedy has been proposed to be a subject of much discussion. It would we think, be somewhat difficult, to show any good reason why there is an intelligent woman by the section of any constract, should be despoiled of privileges which belong to her as a rational being.

An inquest was held on Tuesday, on the body of Mr. Sargent, a laboring man, who by the falling of a bank of earth, on the 24th inst. came to death. The verdict was according to these facts.

PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURG AND CLEVELAND RAIL ROAD.

A committee of the Board of Trade of the city of Pittsburg, in compliance with the recommendation of the convention, recently assembled in that place, have given notice that another convention of the friends of the Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Cleveland Rail Road, will be held on Tuesday the 6th of March next, in the city of Harrisburg.

The first number of a new paper has been issued at Washington, called the Christian Statesman.

On Monday night last, between 10 and 11 o'clock, an apprentice of Mr. J. Rudy, (who resides in Fourth street below Poplar Lane,) on going into the yard, discovered a ladder placed against the window of the shop. When he ascended the ladder for the purpose of closing it on reaching the top, he was startled to perceive inside, who at the instant discharged a pistol, which happily did no other injury than making a rent in his coat. The rascal then stabbed him in the side, attempting at the same time to strangle him, the cries of the boy producing an alarm which frightened him off. Wait are the watchmen employed for?

Hogan and Thompson, No. 36 North Fourth street, have published "Hints on a system of Penmanship," by Mr. Wm. Hogan. This is a well written work, and contains many excellent remarks on the subject of education, which must commend it to universal notice. It is a consideration of all who feel an interest in this most important subject. The author deserves the thanks of the community for the zeal, and research he has displayed on this important topic.

Carey, Lea and Blanchard have published a new work by the author of the Improvisatrice, entitled, Ethan Churchill, or the Two Brides which has also received the imprimatur of Lea. Judging from the few chapters we have been able to peruse, it is worthy the acknowledged talent of the author.

Resolutions have passed both houses of the legislature of Pennsylvania, instructing the Bank Treasury scheme, and instructing the Senators to vote against the bill. The resolutions passed the Senate by a vote of 26 to 7, and in the House the vote stood 59 affirmative, and 19 in the negative.

Ohio.—The Assembly of Ohio, now in session, has adopted a proposition, making the entire property of stock-holders liable for the debts of the banks in which they are respectively interested, by a vote of 41 to 38.

If this becomes a law it will have the immediate effect of removing the specie from the banks.

The Stock-holders, widows, orphans, or those who put their funds in bank stock, for the current year, are informed that a meeting will be held in Callowhill near Third street, was going to kindle a fire, when her clothing caught in the flame. By which she is so burned, that her life is in great danger.

The Hanover Herald, Penn. remarks, that ingenious notes, of the Farmers and Planters Bank of Baltimore, of the denomination of Five and Ten dollars are in circulation. The plates are stated to be executed in a manner to deceive the very elect. The note is signed J. Newbold, and it is thought to be a counterfeit. Indications of this description are calculated to pass a fraud on the community, and therefore should be driven out of

Resolution of the municipal election from ago, has at length been determined, the first instance decided by the cast- the Speaker. The vote of the House of Delegates Messrs. Claiborne and Ghel- Messrs. Prentis and Word, are entitled to the pleasure of announcing the result. Duncan Island, ... 19,000 For damages, ... 30,000 Ordinary repairs, ... 180,000 Repairs of Locks at Parksburg, &c. &c. ... 20,000 Balance on the price of locomotives, ... 550 Claims referred to Canal Commissioners, ... 7,732 *Commons and Branches.*

Erie extension,	300,000
North branch,	300,000
Susquehanna branch,	455,000
Tangascootac extension to mouth of Sinemahoning,	73,000
Extension of the west side of the Alleghany to Pennsylvania canal,	30,000
Feeder from Wisconisco creek,	20,000
Outlet lock at Duncan Island,	10,000
Completion of M'Adamised road from Chambersburg to Pittsburg,	10,000
Stock in the Danville and Pottsville road,	50,000
Codorus Navigation stock,	30,000
Bond along the towpath from Johnstown to guard lock—at dam.	4,000

Added $100,000 as appropriated to tad turnpike and state roads. Mr. Johnson moved that 1000 copies of the report be printed; when an amendment was proposed by Mr. Wilson, which went to recommit the bill, with instructions to report separate bills for each item. Considerable debate ensued on the various motions which were made, the bill was, however, determined to be the order for Friday, 1st February.

BANKS.

The committee appointed by the Legislature of Massachusetts to investigate the concern of the Franklin Bank, have made a report, which discloses a series of fraudulent, and corrupt transactions, heretofore concealed from the view of the community by false returns, and there is ground to believe, by perjury. It would seem from the report that the entire capital of the bank has been lost, and that a large part of its bills and responsibilities, amounting to $500,000, will not be paid.

The American bank (Boston,) had been extensively engaged in the exchange of bills, and issued on one day a greater amount of notes than was permitted by the articles of association. The most glaring instances have been selected taken by the other banks. The Boston Mercantile Journal says, that of the $900,000 said to be put in circulation by the American Bank, $600,000 is in the possession of the associated banks, who have no greater security than the public. The Boston Gazette says, that on Saturday 20th, the American bank redeemed all its bills of a less denomination than ten dollars which were offered, and that the whole amount redeemed that day was near seven thousand dollars.

The report made to the Legislature is however, more favorable. It represents the responsibilities of the American bank, which is stated to be $454,853, and the assets as $929,350, of which three are in bills and discounted notes nearly $600,000.

The Committee of Ways and Means are of opinion of the committee that the bank, has assets more than sufficient to discharge all its liabilities.

The Fulton bank, (Boston,) it is thought will be able to discharge its liabilities, and divide about one hundred on the dollar, among the stockholders; its bills are yet received by the associated banks.

The Kilby bank, (Boston,) has failed, and its notes are not received by the associated banks the Boston Mercantile Journal however, recommends the holders of its notes not to sacrifice them. Kilby Fuller, stated in the examination of this bank, to be $135,000, of which the associated banks hold $110,000, leaving in other hands only $25,000.

From the Boston Atlas.

Meeting of the Committee on the Associated Banks.—In consequence of the meeting of the associated banks held another meeting yesterday afternoon at the Exchange Coffee House. The committee of the association appearing before them, the chairman stated that he had been called in compliance with the requisition of the committee, to communicate the result of their examination, which he proceeded to read. Among these statements were returns showing the state of the several banks at setting, at 11 o'clock, when the last list of these returns is dated January 27th, last night's meeting, and giving the condition of that session as associated banks—the Kilby not having been admitted to the privileges of the clearing house of business on that day. We copy it.

Capital,	$16,900,000
Free circulation,	3,697,148
Circulation on time,	56,000
Deposits,	4,561,750
Specie,	1,164,675
Due to Boston banks,	186,169
Due from Boston banks,	442,322
Bills of other city banks on hand,	1,590,370
Post notes,	607,500
Loans on stock,	811,980
Total loan,	27,735,790

In answer to an inquiry by the committee, it was stated that at the last return made by the Commonwealth Bank to the association, the circulation of that bank was represented to be $298,462; of this sum the association held $120,000.

The circulation of the Commercial, Fulton, and Hanover banks, on the 25th of August, the time of the greatest expansion in circulation and discounts was respectively $796,726—$1,056,666—and $232,476.

Since that period the association has withdrawn from the circulation of the Commercial $302,990—from the Fulton $157,215—and from the Hanover $132,476, notwithstanding in these places, bills of other banks.

The circulation of the American Bank at the last return was stated to be $500,000; of this the association held $44,000, about one-fifth.

The circulation of the Kilby Bank, including the circulation secured by bonds, was given by that bank in return of the 27th, which was not made, however, till Tuesday, the 30th, at $140,000. Of this amount the association held $70,000, which had received $49,000 in specie, and $21,000 in bills of banks to meet the $25,000 in immediate circulation among the public—the remaining $45,000 being secured.

The Boston morning Post states that the committee of the association have discovered a large deficiency in the funds of the North Bank. A run on that bank was the consequence about $70,000, was found to hold only $41,550. The money was taken from the bank by a person named Fuller who had access behind the counter, or by the help of false keys.

The Atlas editor says that, Isaac Hill the pension agent and Governor of New Hampshire, by his broker bought up the bills of the Commonwealth Bank, of the Suffolk county of Rockingham, and that $8,500 were purchased in this manner, with the intention of discharging his liabilities to the state treasury, and that they at last would have paid, had the bills not depreciated. On whom does this loss fall, they are the fishermen, and pensioners, to whom even treasury notes were refused.

Within the year ending on the 1st of January, according to the annual report of the Bank commissioners of New York, the reduction in the circulation has been $11,766,000 or nearly one half the entire amount, and in the loans and discounts $16,734,000. The present amount of circulation is now one million less than on the 1st Jan. 1834, though there has been an increase of specie, and of from one to two millions. The proportion of loans and discounts is less now than four years ago, as it was then double the amount of capital and of the entire public funds; though that amount: the aggregate sum in specie has been reduced the last year to $2,419,000, and is still double what it was in 1834. So says the new York Journal of Commerce.

The question of the currency and the difficulties it presents, would be a subject worthy the description of business, renders it a matter of imperative duty, that those having the management of banking institutions should lay before the public such facts as they possess, as will remove suspicion. Justice and honor alike require this, and the contrary course cannot fail, in the end, to be destructive of confidence. Not knowing their weakness, shill persist in deception. The Legislature of New Jersey, have passed a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of the Patterson bank. The bill having been amended by the council has become a law, with the title, "an act to restrict the circulation and discounts of the Patterson Bank for the time being."

FRANKLIN BANK, BOSTON.

The Boston Commercial Gazette has published the Report of the Legislative Committee of Investigation in the concerns of the Franklin Bank. The report shows in every par agraph, the most palpable frauds, that could have disgraced the most finished swindlers on the part of the Presidents, Cashiers and Directors of the Bank: false returns, and false swearing abounds to cover their enormous speculations and frauds.

A plot was set on foot in 1834 to change the managers of the Bank, and T. Richardson, J. Dunbam, B. F. Hallowell and others bought up stock in order to give them a majority of votes—Richardson was made President, Hallowell, Cashier, and others Directors. Hallowell, the cashier, was a young man just entering upon the possession of $50,000 of its stock, a balance of account is charged against him of $120,815.51, which is now due to the Bank.

The Bank borrowed to support itself, in ten months $613,291 a large proportion of which was loaned to accommodate the Rail Road scheme of the last session. Its principal resources were, that they should not exceed twenty-five, and respectable, their locality to have reference purely to the wants of the public, and the security that they shall give to the Secretary of the Treasury, and officers appointed to make statements of the state of their business, &c., and once a week, or oftener if required by the Banks: that no Bank should be selected that did not pay demands on its deposits in specie, nor without allowing full investigation into their condition, except what relates to private accounts, that they should pay all treasury checks, &c., in specie, transfer and distribute the public funds without charge to government, and perform all the duties heretofore performed by the State Banks and Bank of the United States: that they should give sufficient collateral and additional security for the safe keeping of the public money: that they should make settlements once a week with neighboring banks,

FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1838.

Wednesday being one of the most interesting of the session, with the usual number of calls of day, boxing it might still be in time to make up the amount, the deficiency of the day before; and was astonished to learn afterwards that either by a slip of the tongue in the utterance hurry of the moment, by a mistake of my assistant, it had received its direction to another paper. As soon as I found out the mistake, sions its share of these awkward accidents, I shall now endeavor to make amends as I may; and shall communicate important occurrences of the day, to that paper, which may be able to insert them.

I stated that Mr. Webster was in favour of the pre-emption Bill, justly obnoxious to great censure as the system is considered by some impolitically capable of jobbing.

He also voted against Mr. Prentiss's proposition to reduce the price of land, reserved to the government one-half of his immediate gain, by the intrinsic value of the land, exclusive of improvements, above the $1.25. The reason he afterwards assigned for this, was, that he would make no distinction between present and former pre-emptioners. It is justice to him to say however, that there was still an impassable gulf between him and the other friends of the Bill, in the refusal of the friends of the administration with one exception. They all voted against a proposition which Mr. Clay of Ky. offered, requiring that all intruders on the public lands after December last, should be kept out and driven out. Mr. W. voted in favor of this, and was desirous that the system, with this last concession, should be perhaps justly deemed indispensable from circumstances, which could not be foreseen, by the provision of Mr. Clay's was introduced very adroitly. He first read a portion of the President's Message, containing a recommendation that should hereafter be kept out of the public lands, omitting however the President's extraordinary reason of *doing it, by graduating the price of the Crown lands*, and he had because in administration man, and called on the veterans to stand by the Democratic party on the ground of consistency. But the veterans all looted but one, and he (Benton) was reserved to 17 to 27.

Mr. Merrick, the new and *agile* Senator from Maryland, proposed that, that the benefits of the Bill should be confined to native naturalized citizens, excluding all unnaturalized foreigners. This was about the middle of February. Mr. Merrick spoke with such liveliness, the topic itself being somewhat interesting, that he drew a poor and patch-work debate, at once rose to animation, and became the life of the session. The opposition to this amendment was led on by Mr. Buchanan with his usual freshness and vegetability, followed by Messrs. Benton, Walker, Clay of Ala. and others, and it was supported by Messrs. Clay of Ky. Preston and Morris. It was lost by a vote of 15 to 27.

Among the curious items developed in the debate on this Bill, was one relating to the Military Academy at West Point. The Military title to this tract of great value, was extinguished in September last, and in consequence there was an immediate rush from all parts of the country quarters to get upon the land, and to secure by the usual modes of settling, at $1.25 per acre, land that was worth at the moment, from $10 to $50 per acre. The state of Indiana, among the rest, undertook by its legislature, to become itself a settler, as Mr. Clay terms it, and sent a claim to the land, to the exclusion of all individual claimants, which was sustained in the senate by a vote of 28 to 20, but rejected in the House by a vote of some 36 to 12. For the purpose of helping the State in this agrarian undertaking, Mr. Smith of Indiana, offered an amendment to the Bill, confining the benefits of the Bill instead of settlement, to obtain the benefit of the Bill after December 1st, or subsequent to that time. This he was opposed by his colleague Mr. Tipton, who was for the universal settlement of the opposition to the State; and also by several others, who thought settlers in other parts between September and December, ought not to be shut out from the law of the State of Indiana. Mr. Smith's amendment was lost, 17 to 27.

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Much was said by different Senators, on the influence which the question on these lands exercised on the politics of the different parts of the country; and I believe say one who will examine the Congressional proceedings will find this to be the case. To the public lands, cannot possibly fail to perceive that the subject of the public lands, and the whole of the general political power of the Western country or rather of the new States. They have 16 Senators out of the whole 52, and proximately controlled the votes of 20 more. The great party which gives them the most effectual assistance in obtaining large portions of the public lands, and at great advantage. The latter this is a key to the present and past voters of the Western country. Whatever may be the motive for your readers to judge, and to determine also, how much they please, or not. I by no means think it is high time for the old Democrats with the rest of the country.

Mr. Calhoun, after a sensible speech on the influence which the land question must have on the next on the general politics of this country, an introduced his Bill of the last regular Session, to the effect that the proceeds arising from the sales of the public lands within their respective limits, after the 1st January next, should be paid over to the several States, according to their respective ratios of representation in the House of Representatives, and the Senate. He insisted that there is no other possible way of arresting the great, growing and dangerous evil of the accumulation of money in the hands of the public funds, which would be the subject of the public lands, which would be the subject of such measures, and he is correct. Mr. Clay's plan would do it most effectually, perhaps; but Mr. Calhoun's is the next most impracticable. Mr. Calhoun's may not be impossible to be equally as effectual as that now used. It is quite certain that some remedy should be applied.

The debate in the Senate on the Sub-Treasury scheme commenced on Wednesday last. Mr. Clay of Kentucky, has declared his determination to oppose it at every point with all the talents he can lay hold upon. He accordingly there was a very lively skirmish on the question of its being taken up, which was carried by 27 to 24. And Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Clay making no motion to postpone the consideration of the Bill, to wait a few days or weeks longer, to hear the opinions of the people of Kentucky, and the people, which were now making in regard to it. He thought also they should wait for the action of the House of Reps. But he strongly sent down nearly the same bill to the House, and they had passed it into a law, an important measures of this kind, ought to originate there, as bill of late days had usually been done. Mr. Calhoun thought Congress understood this subject better than the people or the Legislatures, and therefore they ought to proceed at once to the consideration of the Sub-Treasury.

The Senate he said was a small body, and from the necessity of the case moved in advance of the House. Mr. Clay said if they passed the law, would come on; and his conditions in this case were more favorable for the consideration of the measure from South Carolina. The Bill was then taken up, and Mr. Wright went at much length into an explanation and vindication of its various provisions.

Mr. Webster opposed the Bill with all his usual power and clearness. He did not enter into the details, but opposed the principle. It at least a doubtful, perhaps a very mischievous measure of attaining an end both bad and undesirable. He insisted especially that Congress had no right to abandon any of the powers under their constitutional duty of taking care of the common currency of the country. They had no right, while the union was young around them, to shelter themselves in the vaults and caverns of the earth from the duties of legislation.

Mr. Rives next offered a substitute for the Bill, somewhat different from the Sub-Treasury scheme of the last session. Its principal requisitions were, that the receivers of the public moneys should not exceed twenty-five, and be respectable, their locality to have reference purely to the wants of the public, and the security that they shall give to the Secretary of the Treasury, and officers appointed to make statements of the state of their business, &c., and once a week, or oftener if required by the Banks: that no Bank should be selected that did not pay demands on its deposits in specie, nor without allowing full investigation into their condition, except what relates to private accounts, that they should pay all treasury checks, &c., in specie, transfer and distribute the public funds without charge to government, and perform all the duties heretofore performed by the State Banks and Bank of the United States: that they should give sufficient collateral and additional security for the safe keeping of the public money: that they should make settlements once a week with neighboring banks,

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

Feb. 3, *received from*		
Wm. H. Hartett,	$3 00	
Chas. Wheeler,	5 00	
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Wm. Hallowell,	2 00	
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Wm. K. Fisher,	25 00	
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Letters to our address refused this week, lying in the Post Office.

Agents will please always endorse their letters. EP Postmasters please frank your letters—the same is the frank!

CHESNUT Street THEATRE.

MADAME LE COMPTE'S SECOND NIGHT.

This evening, February 10th, will be presented the Grand Romantic Opera, called

THE MAID OF CASHMERE.

Zelica, Mad. Le Compte.

To conclude with a favourite FARCE.

The public are respectfully informed that the celebrated vocalist MAD. CARADORI ALLAN is engaged for only eight nights, and will shortly appear.

AMERICAN Walnut Street THEATRE.

MR. AND MRS. GEO. JONES' BENEFIT.

This evening, February 10th, will be presented Knowles' admired Play of THE HUNCHBACK.

Sir Thomas Clifford, ... Mr. Geo. Jones.
Julia, ... Mrs. Geo. Jones.

To conclude with the 3 last Acts of HAMLET.

Hamlet, ... Mr. Geo. Jones.
Ophelia, ... Mrs. Geo. Jones.

Positively their last appearance during this Engagement.

ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY,	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	TIDE RISES	MOON'S PHASES.
Thursday, 1	6 47	5 11	3 0	
10 Saturday,	6 46	5 13	4 0	
11 Sunday,	6 45	5 14	4 45	
12 Monday,	6 43	5 15	5 30	
13 Tuesday,	6 42	5 16	6 15	
14 Wednesday,	6 41	5 18	7 0	
15 Thursday,	6 39	5 19	7 45	
16 Friday,	6 38	5 20	8 30	
17 Saturday,	6 42	5 21	9 15	
18 Sunday,	6 35	5 22	10 0	

Northern Lyceum—A stated meeting of the Northern Lyceum will be held this evening at the Hall of the Union Society.

A Lecture will be delivered by Dr. Comstock, on the principles of Science applied to the Arts of Engraving, illustrating the same by means of his pupils.

The exercises of the last meeting will be continued on the occasion, whether the Lotus and Greek fraternities will appear in full force. By order of the President of the Invested pro tempore. J. L. PRICE, Secty.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday evening, 30th ult. by the Rev. Thos. G. Allen, Mr. PETER MOFFAT, of Camden, N. J. to Miss ANN MARIA HOOD, of this city.

On Thursday, 1st inst. by the Rev. Maxime Lecompte, Mr. JOSEPH M. SARGENT, to Miss SARAH RADU, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, 1st inst. by the Rev. J. Ryder, Capt. M. WISE, to ELIZA D. daughter of the late Mr. Jacob Hoffman.

In Hulls, N. H. Mr. ENOCH JEWETT, aged 80, to widow MARY WHITTIER, aged 70, all of Barnstead.

The bride is said to be as "smart as a steel trap."

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Boyd, Mr. Jacob Dexter, to Miss Ann Jane Bellangee, all of Southwark.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Benjamin T. Tredwell, Mr. JOHN M. HOWELL, to Miss MARIA A. daughter of Nendall Beckett, Esq.

THE OLIO

Variety is the Spice of Life.

Volume IX. Price Six Cents.

An old lady meeting a Cambridge man, asked him how her nephew behaved himself. "Truly, madam," said he, "he behaves either as a man of fashion, a fine fellow, or a fool, according as he comes to Catharine Hall," (name of a college.) "I can't make him," I dared to answer, for he was always hankering after the girls from a boy."

A certain Judge, after hearing a floral discourse from a young lawyer, said to him that he was master of all that belongs to the wings of his imagination, and put them into the hall of his judgment.

A countryman going by the Exchange was asked by the coxcomb, if he was born in Lombard st? "No, Sir," he replied, "I was born in Devonshire."

Balatio says, "the attorneys are to the lawyers what the equivocators are to physicians; only they do not steal as cattle."

"I wonder," said a woman of honour, "why my husband and I quarrel so often, for we agree in every sentiment, and in the grand point: he wishes to be master, and so do I."

A Bostonian meeting a British officer at a coffee-house in London, was told that nothing equalled St. James' Park. The Yankee replied, that in Boston there was as fine a common, and as elegant a mall. "Well," said the Englishman, "there is good cock-fighting to be seen to be found in England." The Yankee immediately answered, that the cock-fighting which had happened on one occasion, was considered peculiarly good and useful to the army of George III.

"Those Lies so Sweet."—Rain it seems, in Scotland, as well as other parts of Britain, sounds holy: was a solemn truce for some time ordered in the village in the north of Scotland, where her carnoses from somebody. She seems to be not altogether unaccustomed to such a use of her lips, and it was with good difficulty she could restrain her lips from the kiss. Indeed, the temptation can see the print of his teeth upon her virgin mouth even now!—York. Courier.

Animal Magnetism.—Baron Dupotet is making some noise in London by his magnetic experiments on several magistrates. The introduced frequency of pulse and laborious breathing caused apparently by the waving and passing of the Baron's arm, are said by the magnetists to be easily accounted for by the current agitation occasioned in the young girls selected for experiments, and who are placed in the midst of a crowd of gazers.

The greater the technicological merits of an ode, the greater will be the sentence passed upon any of his defects, real or imaginary. In the work of a man of genius, and the conception of an upright man much trouble is taken to discover blemishes. On the contrary, most performances are made for an author of inferior abilities, and a villain, because they have simply to hunt a broad track, on which they are allowed to range. We are ready enough to find faults and blemishes in a man who has gained universal esteem, but we feel no difficulty in bringing to light the good side of a person who is universally decried. A decided fool, or a decided knave, has at least the advantage that he is either no longer, in the smallest respect, the subject of conversation, or that any little trait which can be said as his favour, is loudly proclaimed, for every thing which can be said against him is already known, and consequently no longer interesting.

Strange Lie.—Some other Sirens had been spreading in the valuable living of Cawood, in Yorkshire, on the presentation of the earl of Thanet, a widow of most unblemished moral character, being at the point of death, expressed a wish to receive the holy sacramento her last moments. The sentimental pastor was immediately sent for: there obeyed the summons, and the ceremony being over, he said, with a burning look, "Now that you have received, I leave me in your will for this trouble?"—"Alas!" replied the dying woman, "I am too poor to give you any money, even a penny to my litsom."—"That excuse, cried Sterne, "must not serve me: I must insist on inheriting your two children; and in return for the request, I will take care of them that they shall live as little as possible, the loss of an affectionate mother." She expired blessing the benevolent deed, and Sterne most religiously kept his promise.

Something Romantic.—Some years ago, a captain of a vessel married off the wife of a poor woodman, in the environs of Monaco. Having kept her several months on board, he vessel he landed her on one of the South Sea Islands, and left her there. She fell into the savage Monarch of the island, to whom she was brought, because enamoured of her, that he married her according to the custom of his country—placed her on his side on the throne of which he died, left her the sovereignty of his dominions. A European vessel lately arrived at Monaco from the voyage to the Marianes, he not only brought to the poor woodman the interesting intelligence of the fate of his wife, but also brought presents from her of sufficient value to make him one of the most opulent individuals in Sicily, until such time as it shall please his queen to call her to her court.

The Providence Herald, in talking of the propensity of some people to regard every calamity that happens as a special judgment of Heaven, brings in an anecdote, speaking of the Rev. Mr. Parsonstown, who was famous for the propensity referred to. The Herald says,

"One day the meeting-house was struck with lightning, and a marvellous shock it was. After the storm had in a little subsided, the meeting was assembled, and they began to talk about the dreadful events. Jackson, whose organ of veneration was not the largest in the world, put in a few words in his dry way: "Parson," said he, "we have escaped a great deal of danger, altogether." "Why so, Jackson?" replied the Parson, not a little roused, and after two or three ejaculations—"why, Jack, I should not think it strange if—if there was something the matter with the lightning rod!"

Extraordinary Case of Electrical Excitement.—Dr. Hosford, of Orford, New-Hampshire, relates, in the last number of Silliman's Journal, the case of a lady in that town who became unconsciously charged with electricity at the time of the occurrence of an awful snow storm known, on the 25th of January 1831. This unfortunate lady was confined to her bed, inside of the following May, during most of which time she was capable of giving electrical sparks to every thing which came in contact with in the sphere of her electrical influence. When her finger was presented to the nose or mouth of a child of a middle boy, a spark that was heard some and felt, usually ensued. Her late excited motionless, with her feet on the iron stove hearth, from her sparks per minute from one pan to the store, not withstanding the insulation of chairs and wood. When other persons were unconscious, four sparks per minute, of one inch and a half, would pass from the end of her finger to a basin held on the stove; these were quite brilliant, distinctly seen and heard in any part of a dark room. Similar experiments were passed to another person. These experiments were so often repeated that there was no doubt of their actual occurrence.

The lady had several evidence of this faculty, which was only manifest to her when the sparks felt her. Her health had never been good, though she had seldom been confined to her bed. She had suffered much from nocturnal neuralgia in various parts of her system, and some months previous to her electrical development. Her health is now much improved, and Dr. Hosford thinks the phenomenon was not caused by the causes alluded to, but that it was an appendage of the animal system.—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Frederick the Great, King of Prussia, was so remarkable fond of children. One day, when some of the Prince Royal's to enter his apartment whatever he thought proper. One day, when he was writing in his closet, the eldest of these princes was playing at shuttlecock near him. The shuttlecock happened to fall upon the table at which the King sat, either threw it at the young prince's head or struck it with his hand. The shuttlecock falling on the table a second time, the King threw it back, looked sternly at the child, which perceived that no accident of the kind should happen a second time. The shuttlecock fell a third time, and even upon the paper on which the King was writing. Frederick then left the prince humbly asked pardon, and begged to have his shuttlecock. His Majesty replied: the prince reminded his sentence that no attention was paid to the fourth; the prince at length being tired of begging, retired, and boldly touched the King, put the two hands on his arms and tossing back his locks bold with great haughtiness, said, in a harsh-sounding tone, "Will your Majesty give me my shuttlecock. Yes or No?" The King burst into a fit of laughter and taking the shuttlecock out of his pocket, returned it to the prince, saying, "You are a brave boy, you will never suffer blows to be taken from you."

THE LADY AND THE BUTCHER.

Much foul has been uttered for many years in the bad taste of a correspondent of a report that a young lady, the daughter of a respectable butcher in the city of New York, made love and offered to a noble family, the name of which is not mentioned, the hand of her father. On a early morning during the absence of the master with a parcel of meat, which the young lover left at the door on execution a design, long entertained, of running away with a beautiful and fifty years of object of the affections of her parents. Having effected the separation of her father's house had been engaged to wait in the vicinity of the residence of the registrars under the new marriage act; and he accordingly, the first to present himself, with the intention of being married. It is said, yet it is not certain, that the departure a friend of the injured father thought it his duty to take measures to frustrate the object of the parties, and to effect that end he despatched intelligence of the affair to the police office of Leeds. Mr. Hay-ward immediately sent some of his force to the spot, and they arrived at the moment when the lover had left the registrar's office, and was on